FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[PRAVDA 2 Sep]

RESUMPTION OF INF TALKS IN GENEVA VIEWED

Plenary Session Opens

LD061004 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 6 TASS -- Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe were resumed here today. A plenary session of the delegations was held. The Soviet delegation is headed by Yuliy Kvistsinskiy, the U.S. delegation -- by Paul Nitze.

Kvitsinskiy's Arrival Statement

LD031159 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 3 TASS -- The Soviet delegation to Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe arrived in Geneva today. Upon their arrival at the Geneva airport, delegation leader Yuriy Kvitsinskiy made the following statement to the press:

"The delegation of the USSR arrived in Geneva for continuing Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

"The beginning round will be very responsible. The issue of whether it will be possible to come to terms and avert the heightening of nuclear confrontation or new U.S. missiles will emerge in Europe, [as received] precipitating the inevitable countermeasures of the USSR and its allies, will be decided in the forthcoming months. Much, including the prospect of the talks, depends on which way things will go.

"The Soviet Union is firmly in favour of an accord. Another, convincing proof of our goodwill is furnished by the Soviet Union's readiness, expressed on August 27 by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the event of the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement, including the U.S. renunciation of the deployment of its new missiles in Europe, to liquidate in the European part of the Soviet Union those of our medium-range missiles, which would be subject to reduction. They would include a considerable part of the SS-20 missiles, namely the part which would be over and above the aggregate number of the corresponding missiles of Britons and France.

"In combination with our proposals for radical reductions to one-third of the medium-range nuclear systems in Europe and with our consent not to have in Europe even a single missile, a single medium-range aircraft or a single warhead more than NATO, this new step of ours provides a real opportunity for reaching agreeement. It can and must be used. But it may also become an opportunity lost. It is to be hoped that the U.S. side realises this."

Nitze Remarks to Press Rapped

LD041239 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeny Yegorov reports:

U.S. President Reagan has met Paul Nitze, the head of the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and gave him the latest instructions for the new round of the talks scheduled to begin in Geneva on September 6.

Nitze stated at a press conference after the meeting that the American side would display a "constructive approach." However, it follows from his statement and replies to journalists' questions that the U.S Administration intends to continue to follow its erstwhile obstructonist policy, which is holding back progress at the talks. This is illustrated, in particular, by Nitze's reiteration of the notorious "zero option," boiling down to a demand for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament, an option which is totally alien to the principle of equal security for the sides.

Meanwhile, the United States continues to step up preparations for the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. New tests of Pershing-2 missiles are scheduled to take place in a few days. According to press reports, Washington plans to deploy the first 13 out of the planned 108 missiles in West German territory and to prime them for action as early as December 15 this year.

'Untenable' U.S. Proposals Hit

PM051610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed commentary under general heading "Reason Against Madness": "The United States: Course Toward Missile Deployment"]

[Text] The American stance on the question of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, which Washington propagandists are publicizing as a flexible one, amounts in fact to the following.

The notorious "zero option." In accordance with this the United States demanded that the USSR reduce its missiles to zero, that is to say, destroy all its medium-range missiles not only in the European part of the country but in the eastern part too (which has no relation at all to the subject of the Geneva talks), while the NATO side would not have to destroy a single missile or aircraft -- that is to say, the NATO side's reduction would be equivalent to zero. Here also lies the meaning of the American "zero option" -- zero missiles for the USSR and zero reductions for NATO. And this in a situation where at the present time, as everyone knows, the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on each side in Europe is roughly identical.

When the untenability of Washington's "zero option" became perfencely evident, the United States stated that it was agreeable to the USSR keeping a certain number of its medium-range missiles, but in that event not only would Washington again not reduce a single unit of its medium-range nuclear facilities but it would moreover receive the "right" to deploy new American missiles in Europe -- in addition to those already possessed by Britain and France -- equal in number to the remaining Soviet missiles. In other words, not only would the USSR unilaterally reduce its arsenal of medium-range nuclear means, it would also still have to give its blessing to the deployment of new American missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies.

To call this flexibility is merely to pour scorn on common sense. The United States cannot hope to make progress at the Geneva talks while it maintains its present stance.

The U.S. State Department has reacted to the latest Soviet peace proposals with irritating excuses.

By effectively sabotaging the achievement of agreement at Geneva and deadlocking the talks, Washington is seeking at all costs to commence deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on West Europena soil at the end of this year and turn the peoples of West Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostages. The United States' planned deployment of the new nuclear missiles is an integral part of the American Administration's efforts to obtain military superiority. Possessing the capability of destroying targets deep inside Soviet territory, these missiles are designed to become a direct addition to the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal and to alter the existing regional and global balance in the West's favor. The installation of these missiles would lead to a serious change in the situation in Europe and would sharply worsen nuclear confrontation and increase the risk of war breaking out.

But it is still not too late to reconsider. Success at the Geneva talks is still possible if the United States shows interest in an honest agreement on an equitable basis.

'Constructive' Soviet Initiatives Eyed

PM051545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed review under general heading "Reason Against Madness": "The USSR: A Constructive Flexible Posture"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has unfailingly pursued and continues to pursue a course of curbing the nuclear arms race on the European Continent. It has displayed a constructive approach and genuine flexibility throughout the Geneva talks.

It is the Soviet Union which has proposed a real, and not a spurious, zero option for Europe -- the destruction of all nuclear means, both medium-range and tactical. But the United States does not even want to talk about this.

As the West is not ready for this radical decision, whereas the USSR's readiness for it remains in force, the Soviet Union has proposed another option, which is not so radical, but is also far reaching: to renounce the deployment of any new medium-range facilities in Europe and reduce all existing facilities by roughly two-thirds, leaving for the time being 300 such units respectively on the USSR and NATO sides.

In the context of the claims in the West about the unfairness of this option, since the USSR could, it is said, within the limits of the agreed 300 units, maintain more missiles than there are on the NATO side, the Soviet Union has stated its willingness after the reductions to leave in Europe exactly as many medium-range missiles as are possessed by Britain and France.

The Soviet Union has also expressed its willingness to come to an agreement on equality both with regard to delivery vehicles (missiles and aircraft) and warheads.

As a result, the Soviet Union would have both fewer medium-range missiles and warheads in the European zone than it had up to 1976, when there were no SS-20 missiles at all -- which are, according to the NATO version, what sparked it all off.

In its latest initiative in August, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness, if a mutually acceptable agreement is achieved which includes U.S. abandonment of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, to reduce its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number held by Britain and France and to eliminate all the missiles subject to reduction. In this event, a considerable number of the most modern missiles, known in the West as SS-20's, would also be eliminated.

The exceptional importance of this new manifestation of the Soviet Union's good will is obvious.

First, it knocks the bottom out of claims being spread in NATO countries that the Soviet Union is intending to keep the SS-20 missiles subject to reduction and simply relocate them from Europe to the East.

Second, the concern voiced by China and Japan regarding the possibility of such a relocation is also deprived of any foundation.

From all that has been said, it must be clear to any unprejudiced person that the Soviet Union has done, and is doing everything incumbent on it to find solutions at the talks and to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement which will prevent another -- and exceptionally dangerous, moreover -- round of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

But the Soviet position's flexibility has its limits -- which are dictated by the security interests of our state and our allies. The USSR has stated that if the U.S. stance at the talks remains unconstructive and one-sided and the situation comes to the actual deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, it will naturally have to take the appropriate countermeasures to maintain the balance of forces on a regional, European, and global scale. No one should be at all unclear on this score.

It is still not too late to stop a dangerous worsening of the situation. It is necessary to take the opportunity while it exists and to achieve a really honest agreement which takes account of both sides' legitimate interests, so as to considerably reduce medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe instead of building them up and thus greatly improve the situation on our continent and throughout the world. While deployment has not yet gotten under way, an agreement is still possible.

Soviet 'Goodwill' Stressed

LD061009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Vsevolod Shishkovskiy report from Geneva]

[Text] Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe will be continued here today. The first meeting between the delegations of the two countries will begin in a few hours' time in the Soviet mission to the European branch of the United Nations Organization. This new round will be an extremely responsible one. The solutions to many important problems of concern to all peoples of the world, and primarily the problems of curbing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war, depend upon its results. The danger from such a threat will grow immeasurably if American Pershing and Tomahawk missiles make their appearance in Western Europe.

Over the past few days the world has become a witness to a fresh manifestation of goodwill and firm resolve on the part of the Soviet Union to achieve an honorable and mutually acceptable accord at the Geneva talks, one that will ensure the equal security of the two sides. The world public evaluates the new Soviet peace proposals and initiatives, which were put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his reply to questions by the PRAVDA nespaper, in precisely this way. Commenting on these proposals, the Western press stresses the readiness of our country, in the event of a mutually acceptable agreement being achieved, including rejection by the United States of the plan to deploy its new missiles in Europe, to eliminate those of our medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union which would become liable to be reduced. Whether the United States is ready to carry on an honorable and constructive dialogue will be shown during the next few weeks.

U.S. USES KAL 'PROVOCATION' FOR EUROMISSILE AIMS

LD051705 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Commentary by Aleksandr Zholkver, political observer with central television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] The current round at the Geneva talks will be extremely crucial. Certain people are even calling it decisive. In reality the question being resolved is whether there will be a successful reduction of the nuclear stocks in the European powder magazine, without dropping into it detonators in the form of U.S. Pershings and Tomahawks, or whether a new and highly dangerous spiral in the arms race will begin which will lead to a sharp growth in the threat of war -- and not only in Europe.

During the 1 and 1/2 months of the break at the talks those taking part in them, it would seem, could have thought over all the possible alternatives. And what do they bring to the new round? During that time the Soviet Union has not only on several occasions confirmed its readiness for both the full elimination of all types of nuclear weapons in Europe and a radical reduction by a factor of roughly three here in medium-range nuclear weapons, but has also, as is well known, made a new and important step forward. I have in mind the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov saying that in the event of a mutually acceptable agreement being reached in Geneva the USSR will eliminate all the missiles to be reduced.

And what did the U.S. delegation bring to Geneva? To judge from the latest speeches by representatives of the Washington administration, as before the White House is obsessed with the idea of military superiority over the Soviet Union. And the notorious zero option about which Washington has started talking again on the eve of a new round at the Geneva talks boils down to precisely that. For the USSR zero missiles, but for NATO zero reductions.

Moreover, during the break in Geneva highly prestigious experts, including the U.S. Congressional Research Service, have confirmed that NATO already has at its disposal a not inconsiderable nuclear arsenal, and in particular that with the British and French missiles the addition to this arsenal of new U.S. nuclear missiles would alter the balance of forces both on the European Continent and on the global scale.

But that is precisely the point, that this is actually the situation toward which Washington clearly aspires. For that very reason, right now, although the Geneva talks are not yet finished, warheads for cruise missiles are being transported to England and launching pads for Pershings are being built in the FRG.

For the same reason Washington is making the question of British and French missiles a stumbling block at the talks and at the same time uses any pretext, as in the present case of the provocation involving the South Korean aircraft, to whip up tension in the world in order to drag its missiles into Western Europe.

But to be sure, this is a shortsighted and dangerous policy. The USSR has repeatedly warned that it will not tolerate military superiority by another side and will take the appropriate measures to defend its security and the security of its allies.

It is not yet too late to stop the dangerous aggravation of the situation. But, through the fault of Washington, will not the current round at the Geneva talks come to be a round of missed opportunities?

'Hullaballoo' Seen Aimed at INF Talks

LD051322 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- TASS Political Analyst Yuriy Kornilov reports:

On September 6 the extremely important, moreover, the decisive round of the Soviet-American talks begins in Geneva. Extensively commenting on this event, prominent politicians and public figures from various countries, as well as the press, point out two various and even diametrically opposed approaches to this most important problem, on whose solution both the future of Europe and the situation in the world as a whole depend to a great extent.

On the one hand -- the consistent and really constructive stand of the USSR, which, true to its policy of peace, is doing its utmost to ensure reliable security for Europe. This country would like to see the European Continent freed completely from the nuclear threat, and all the nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones, destroyed there. However, since the U.S. would not hear of it, the Soviet Union put forward another far-reaching proposal which envisages the refusal to deploy on the continent any new medium-range weapon systems and the reduction of the existing ones to one-third. In case of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement, including the refusal of the U.S. to deploy new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, while reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to the level equal to the number of British and French missiles, would eliminate all the reduced missiles.

On the other hand -- the stance of the United States, which continues to rely on force, on "nuclear stick" both in Europe and throughout the world. The notorious "zero option" and the so-called "interim variant," put forward by Washington in Geneva, are aimed at upsetting at all costs the approximate parity of nuclear potentials between the USSR and NATO, to achieve the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and to leave this country defenseless in the face of hundreds of NATO missiles. Facts have repeatedly proved that the only reason why Washington needs the Geneva talks is to cover up its real militaristic designs and anti-Soviet adventures.

The recent statement of President Reagan and all this hullabaloo about the plane which violated Soviet air space are aimed not at lessening but, on the contrary, at aggravating tension to the extreme. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Reagan hopes that the malicious anti-Soviet campaign will help Washington to enlist support for its plans connected with the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. This is a truly frank statement.

There is still time to come to one's senses and to conclude an honest agreement in Geneva which would take into account the legitimate interests of the sides. If someone in Washington hopes that the Soviet Union will agree to unilateral concessions (?vital) to its security, these hopes are futile. They can backfire and turn against those who hatch such plans.

SCIENTISTS 'SINCERE QUEST' AT 33D PUGWASH FORUM

PM021132 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Dispatch by correspondent G. Zafesov: "Scientists' Voice"]

[Text] Venice 1 Sep -- The 33d conference of the Pugwash movement of scientists for peace has completed its work. Over 140 well-known scientists represented all the planet's continents. A large group of Soviet scientists took part in the conference's work. The discussion focused on topical problems of the struggle to curb the arms race and prevent nuclear war.

Those taking part in the conference welcomed with enormous interest and attention the USSR's questions. Those taking part in the conference were unanimous that these initiatives are a real path to achieving progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

Special attention was drawn to the need for scientists' more active participation in the peace movement.

The Italian physicist Rome University Professor Francesco Calogero noted: "It may confidently be said that the recent discussion have been constructive. They are imbued with the spirit of sincere quest for important solutions."

NATO'S NUCLEAR ARMS ADVISORY GROUP ENDS TALKS

LD041238 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Brussels September 4 TASS -- A meeting of NATO's special advisory group on nuclear arms control has ended here. Although the group sat behind closed doors, the statements made by participants in that NATO agency upon the end of the session show that the United States intends to pursue its erstwhile unrealistic course at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. J. Dobbins, director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, who chaired the session, stated directly that the U.S. Administration was not expected to come up with any new initiative in Geneva in response to the latest Soviet proposal on medium-range missiles. He also reiterated the Washington's stand, persistently refusing to take account of the British and French nuclear forces in counting the Western nuclear potential.

It is reported that the participants in the session of the special advisory group reiterated NATO's intention to go ahead in December this year with the deployment of 572 new U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries.

INF ACCORD SEEN HINGING ON UK, FRENCH MISSILES

PM021338 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "The Moment of Truth is Near"]

[Text] An office of the U.S. Department of Defense recently published "information" from which it follows that in 1945 the American arsenal contained just 2 units of nuclear weapons, in 1946 -- 9, in 1947 -- 13, and in 1948 -- 50 units. We will leave to the conscience of the document's compilers the authenticity of the data cited in it and not delve into the disparity with, for example, Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 432/D of 14 December 1945, which spoke of 196 atom bombs.

Whether there were 2 or 50 is not now the crux of the matter. A state acquires a new quality when it acquires a single nuclear charge. Not because, as General de Gaulle maintained, the atom gives real weight to sovereignty. For quite a different reason -- the state becomes a vehicle for a special kind of threat, and this cannot but affect its place in the world community of nations and the attitude toward it on the part of other states, both nuclear and nonnuclear.

Washington itself is following with very great partiality the work in the nuclear sphere in a number of Latin American countries, lest someone acquire nuclear weapons. Let us also note another feature -- this anxiety fades as the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the transfer of this danger into regions bordering on the Soviet Union recede geographically from U.S. territory. Let us put this down to human weakness.

But what about the attempts to prove to us and to the whole world that only threats which trouble the United States should be subject to regulation? All others are not even taken into account, although in the case of Britain and France we are speaking not about the possibility of mastering technology for the production of nuclear weapons but about weighty nuclear potentials and hundreds of explosive devices. Here the ends do not meet, as can be seen by everyone not afflicted by political blindness.

Let us take a report by the U.S. Congressional Research Service. Under no circumstances would anyone suspect this service of wishing to please the Soviet Union. And when the report's compilers draw the conclusion that the British and French nuclear forces are ar inalienable part of the NATO military potential, they are merely stating obvious facts. And if the researchers point out that the question of the British and French nuclear forces is being used by the U.S. Administration to block the Geneva talks, once again they are not revealing any secret but are describing the actual situation.

Of course, the British and French leaders do not tire of repeating that their nuclear forces are "independent" and serve "exclusively" national interests. Even if this were really so, the need to take the said forces into account as a real quantity in the overall and regional balance certainly would not disappear. But their "independence" is strictly hypothetical. Essentially it means only that nuclear weapons may also be used outside NATO's sphere of activity, let us say in the Falkland (Malvinas) zone or anywhere else miles and miles away from the mother countries, if their "national interests" have been preserved there.

Practically the entire nuclear arsenal of Britain is permanently attached to NATO. In situations constituting a crisis in East-West relations it is to be made directly subordinate to the commander in chief of the bloc's allied forces in Europe. The daily targeting of the "independent" British arms is carried out in coordination with the plans for the allocation of targets of the U.S. Strategic Air Command. To this I might add that the tactics of the use of the British nuclear forces provide for operations under a foreign flag, so that the enemy cannot determine the national allegiance of the weapons set in action against him. If you like, suppose that the Americans are making a strike; if you like, consider that it is the French.

France is not formally a member of NATO's military organization. This does not prevent its representatives from being present in all the bloc's main organs which take decisions, including on nuclear issues. It does not prevent Paris from cooperating with Washington's military authorities in selecting targets for the French "deterrent force," to avoid duplication. And, abiding by its "honor as an ally," France in the person of its top leaders is today emphasizing more definitely than ever before over the past 15 years its loyalty to its commitments to the members of the North Atlantic alliance. Official assurances and, most importantly, the concrete actions of the French Government enable FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner to declare that in the event of a conflict "France will be on NATO's side as of the first seconds. There is no doubt about this at all." We, too, will be permitted to think likewise.

But see how deftly the true democrats organize their affairs. M. Woerner proceeds from the premise that France, the nuclear power, is always in concert with the FRG and the other allies. And his colleague H.D. Genscher stubbornly defends the thesis that the French nuclear potential -- and the British one as well -- does not figure in the NATO inventory and must remain outside the field of view of the USSR and the United States at the talks they are holding. Are France and Britain allies? They are. Are the strategy and tactics of the use of their nuclear weapons coordinated in NATO organs? Yes, they are. However -- the objection will be raised -- the French President makes the final decision to use French nuclear weapons. You see, there is no guarantee of automatism. But will Paris suddenly grow cautious? Will London suddenly start beating a retreat?

Excuse me, but precisely the same thing also applies to American nuclear weapons. The head of the White House, and he alone, sanctions their launch. In this sense they are no less "independent" than the French and British weapons. And U.S. interests -- "vital" interests, moreover -- are not confined to Europe. No one would argue with you. In private conversation people might remark: the difference is that the NATO commander in chief is an American general, and it is simpler for him to come to an arrangement with his bosses in Washington than with the allies in London or Paris.

But what about the "potential adversaries"? They are not initiated into the subtleties of the NATO kitchen. You cannot keep up with the varying sentiments in the capitals of this bloc. There remains one thing -- to keep to the logic of facts. And these proclaim that the NATO nuclear arsenal includes U.S., British, and French weapons. It is united by their owners' belonging to one military bloc, by the common political aim of the first use of nuclear weapons, and by the allocation of roles and targets in their use.

In view of its importance, I repeat: Britain and France invariably confirm that they will immediately come to the assistance of NATO allies "subjected to attack." For "potential adversaries" they deliberately leave open the question of when and under what conditions nuclear weapons will be rained down upon them, so as to keep them in a state of tension, French National Defense Minister C. Hernu will explain. And at the same time, they endeavor to persuade us to close our eyes to the existence of weapons capable of reducing to ashes a large part of the USSR's European territory, if London or Paris think that someone in the NATO precinct has been "attacked."

The Soviet Union does not propose to the United States holding talks on other people's weapons. We do not make the possibility of reducing our weapons conditional on a preliminary or parallel reduction in the weapons of Britain and France. The USSR merely insists that the U.S. allies' nuclear weapons not be passed off as some abstraction and that the more than 400 nuclear charges on the British and French sides -- even without any obligations ensuing for Britain and France -- be taken into the reckoning when evaluating the factors on which equilibrium depends.

The fairness of this stance free of prejudice and national egoism arouses no doubts even in the U.S. congressional researchers. It is not to the liking only of those for whom the Geneva talks are a tedious propaganda obligation and who look longingly upon Pershing and cruise missiles and are laying down a path for them into West Europe.

The talks on nuclear weapons in Europe are entering a decisive phase. The Soviet proposals set forth in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions make it possible to remove the last obstacles in the way of an accord. The moment of truth, when the choice will have to be made between an honest agreement and a buildup of military confrontation, is drawing near. This choice depends to a considerable extent on Britain and France. They are faced with sharing the fruits of a possible settlement or bearing their share of the cost of wrecking it if NATO prefers confrontation.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD051637 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- The 107th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee opened here today. Taking part in its work are deputy heads of the governments of the CMEA member-countries, as well as Yugoslavia's permanent representative at the CMEA.

The meeting discusses questions of further development of the economic cooperation, considers materials submitted at the meeting of the regular CMEA session.

SOCIALIST CRIMINOLOGISTS ATTEND MOSCOW SYMPOSIUM

PM051325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Symposium of Crimonologists"]

[Text] The 14th International Symposium of the Socialist Countries' Criminologists was devoted to questions of the organization and tactics of the struggle against property crimes. It ended its work in Moscow 1 September.

The speeches of its participants -- leaders of the MVD, pratical workers, and legal scholars -- emphasized that, in the multiplicity of forms of the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation, an important place is occupied by questions of maintaining law and order and socialist legality.

The fight against property crimes means the suppression of encroachments on state and social property -- the economic basis of socialist society -- and also on the personal property of citizens. In this connection a task of great political importance is levied on internal affairs organs. They must not allow instances of material damage to the state and society, and must expose and eliminate the causes of crimes.

The symposium adopted recommendations on the questions debated.

V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, took part in the symposium's work.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD041834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Vedenyapin, foreign affairs commentator for All-Union Radio; Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasilyev, doctor of historical sciences, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer]

World War II Anniversary

[Text] [Vedenyapin] The past week has reminded mankind of a date which has gone down as a tragic page in the annals of history. On September 1, 44 years ago, Hitlerite Germany unleashed World War II. The chronicle of Europe, if we take only the last and the present centuries, contains around 100 major military conflicts. World War II, which brought such great suffering to peoples, caused the most bloodshed. Our people were forced to place 20 million lives on the altar for the victory over fascism. Many other peoples also sustained great losses.

Although more than 30 years have elapsed since the 2 September which heralded the end of World War II, people should not be allowed to forget about the past, the grief and sufferings, which were the end result for humanity of the irresponsible policy of the Western powers, who encouraged the aggressor and nudged him eastwards.

At the time Moscow gave many warnings of the depravity of such a course. One is reminded of the words in the statement by the Soviet Government in March 1938: Tomorrow might be too late, the statement said. Today, however, it is not yet too late for all states, in particular the great powers, to adopt a firm and unambiguous stance towards the problem of a collective saving of the world. The meaning of this warning, this appeal, alas, is topical even today. The stern lesson of history has not been learned by imperialism, and first and foremost U.S. imperialism. Suffice it say that in the years since the war Western states under the leadership of the United States have resorted to direct intervention in 243 cases. Having learned nothing from bitter historical experience, those across the ocean are now rushing about with insane plans for a nuclear war, which -- whatever it might be called -- threatens to become a global catastrophe for mankind. In the years when fascism was essentially fanning the flames of World War II with impunity, the forces of reaction did not allow a mass antiwar movement to develop.

Peace Movement Discussed

[Nekrasov] Now the situation in the world is completely different. In recent years the world has witnessed the colossal upsurge of the mass antiwar movement, in which forces with most diverse political persuasions are taking part. This movement is public, for the public understands the magnitude of the threat to the future, the very future of civilization, which is created by nuclear weapons, stores of nuclear weapons, and particularly nowadays the Pentagon's plans for preparation for a nuclear war, which, the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism believe, they could win at the cost of sacrifices acceptable to them. Thus the public has spoken out firmly and irrevocably against this policy.

Right at the moment the World Week of Peace is underway, and in particular the first of September, the beginning of the week, was marked by a World Day of Peace, held in accordance with a decision by the United Nations, supported by the World Peace Council. The World Peace Council appealed to millions of people on all continents to mark the 44th anniversary of the beginning of World War II with a demand to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to end the arms race, not to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, not to begin an arms race in space. These are the basic slogans and phrases which organizations of the antiwar movement are now again taking to the streets of towns and capitals of the whole world, in order to emphasize their will for peace, to show their strength to the leaders of the Western powers.

At the same time, in accordance with a decision by the Havana congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, this year a second trade union day of unity in the fight for peace is being held.

[Vedenyapin] Vadim Nikolayevich, as we know the stronger the rise of the movement of peace supporters, the greater the efforts made by its opponents to break up the movement, to stick a label of agents of Moscow on it, and so on. These ruses are not new, but nevertheless, they continue to be used.

[Nekrasov] Quite right. Nowadays we are witnesses to a particularly bitter, and particuarly impudent I would say, campaign conducted by reactionary forces against the antiwar movements in the United States and in other NATO countries, inter alia in West Germany. This country is at the moment literally being lashed by waves of psychological warfare. This psychological wave, this anti-Soviet propaganda, is being especially intensified by the reactionary press and the forces which are behind it, in order to confuse peace supporters and thus cause a split in the ranks of the movement of opponents of war.

An absolutely clear trend of actions becomes apparent. This is first of all unrestrained slander toward the antiwar movement. Reagan, the U.S. President, yet again made the accusation against it a few days ago that participants in this movement, this so-called movement as he called it, are paid Soviet agents.

At the very same time, there is also activity in the nature of attempts to break up the movement of peace supporters. In Britain pseudo-organizations of opponents of the antiwar movement are beginning to be set up, to be set up under the sign of all sorts of organizations -- a coalition for peace through security, youth for multilateral disarmament. At first sight these names appear acceptable, but in fact they are infused with that selfsame propaganda which guides the Western press when it speaks out against all our peace initiatives.

And, finally, tough repressions are being prepared for the near future, when a further upsurge in antiwar actions is expected, against participants. An appropriate draft bill is on the table of the West German Government, and as soon as the autumn session of the Bundestag opens it will be submitted for discussion.

Thus if one sums up the state of the public peace movement, the situation now is as follows: The way I see it, an autumn of anxieties is coming, the anxieties being connected with the plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles, and an autumn of struggle. This is what is being said about forthcoming weeks and months throughout the world. This is what the autumn will be like, judging by the events in recent days.

Geneva Talks' 'Final Stage'

[Vedenyapin] In a word, Vadim Nikolayevich, the situation which has developed quite clearly suggests that the moment has come for the governments of the leading world powers to take responsible decisions. This is particularly evident in connection with the fact that now, on the 6th [of September] the final stage of the Geneva talks on disarmament begins.

[Nekrasov] Quite right. The moment for responsible decisions -- in the exact meaning of the word -- is arriving. That is, whether or not U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are to be on European soil. This essentially signifies one thing: whether or not there will be a new and very dangerous spiral in the nuclear arms race. It is natural that both in Europe and elsewhere this is foreign policy issue number one today.

Will an agreement be achieved at last on the nondeployment of U.S. missiles? As one can understand, the question is a very difficult one. For although the objective conditions for the successful conclusion of the talks indubitably exist -- the Soviet Union has stressed this many times in public statements -- the U.S. side, judging by what is known about its stance, does not intend to manifest the will for an agreement, and without it an agreement is unattainable. Thus today everything hinges on the stance of the United States.

[Vedenyapin] I would have said not only on the stance but on Washington's practical actions, and those of its basic NATO allies, who are carrying out active preparations for the deployment of the missiles regardless of what is happening at the Geneva talks. A few days ago Spadolini, the new Italian defense minister, said openly in an interview with the paper CORREIERE DELLA SERA, that work at the base at Comiso -- which as you know is a base on Sicily where they want to site cruise missiles -- is proceeding in accordance with the stipulated schedule. Similar works are being carried out today on the territory of West Germany and Britain.

[Nekrasov] The Pentagon and the NATO military are clearly in a hurry. What they want to do is to turn to stone, as they say, the things that are going on, and make the irreversible. True, the U.S. assistant defense secretary Richard Perle, has said recently: The United States will make a start with deploying the first batches of missiles, but would be willing to stop the process of deployment and take back the missiles already deployed in the event of agreement being reached with the Russians. Well, that's just words. In reality, Washington has no serious thought of any missiles being returned. One knows well enough from experience of the way the American military behave, that they won't voluntarily pull out of anywhere.

[Vedenyapin] But still, Vadim Nikolayevich, what do you think? Is there a real chance that positive results may yet be achieved in Geneva? The new initiatives put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA have been generally acknowledged to be a vivid and convincing proof of our country's good will, of its willingness to do all in its power to halt the arms race in Europe and throughout the world. Thus, the chances of achieving agreement have undoubtedly improved. The question is whether, in this situation, all the forces that want an agreement will succeed in getting the American side to adopt a realistic stance.

[Nekrasov] It is over this very question -- of how to bring that about -- that a struggle is now being waged all over the world. The new Soviet initiative is a weighty factor in that struggle, working in favor of agreement. Indeed, the undertaking to destroy, dismantle, the Soviet SS-20 missiles if the American side renounces its plans to deploy new missiles in Europe, this proposal removes the last serious objections that Washington and its allies could raise against our position. It's impossible, after all, to examine seriously demands that the Soviet Union should give up all missiles altogether, when faced with the very serious British and French nuclear potential. The British GUARDIAN wrote recently in this connection that in the Western countries, many people see no reason why the British and French nuclear arms should not be counted at the talks. If one looks at the balance of power from Moscow's position, the paper continued, then the Soviet Union is confronted with three powers possessing nuclear weapons, whereas the members of the Western alliance have just one enemy, in the shape of the Soviet Union. It went on that from the point of view of an unibased observer, the Soviet position is a just one. NATO's claim that the British and French forces don't influence the balance of power in Europe is increasingly invalid. The latest Soviet initiative opens the way for quick agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. That's how it has been appraised throughout the world, and many reactions that we read now in the Western press bear this out.

[Vasilyev] Indeed, Vadim Nikolayevich, even the London TIMES, which on many matters is inclined to support the line of the Reagan administration, even it -- commenting on the latest Soviet initiative formulated in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's replies to PRAVDA -- wrote that this step is evidence of the flexibility of the Soviet leadership's position at the Geneva talks. It inspires new confidence in the possibility of reaching agreement on medium-range missiles.

U.S. Military in Lebanon

[Vedenyapin] I would like, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, to ask you to say something about events in the Near East; events which, I think, have now taken on a new quality in view of what really amounts to direct involvement by the American troops stationed on Lebanese territory in military operations.

[Yasilyev] Yes, that is what has in fact happened. The military operations that have flared up in Lebanon are the fiercest since Israel began its large-scale aggression against that country in the summer of last year; and there has been intervention on the side of the right wingers by the American Marines from the Rapid Deployment Force, who are part of the so-called multinational peacekeeping force that was brought into Lebanon last year. Regular Lebanese Army units which have occupied West Beirut, or, in practice been brought into West Beirut, have also joined in the fighting.

[Vedenyapin] It seems to me, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, that the most threatening aspect of the situation that has developed is just this fact that the American troops are taking part in the fighting; and, moreover, what they are engaged in is essentially a punitive operation.

[Vedenyapin] It seems to me, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, that the most threatening aspect of the situation that has developed is just this fact that the American troops are taking part in the fighting; and, moreover, what they are engaged in is essentially a punitive operation.

[Vasilyev] Undoubtedly. And here there's one detail I'd like to draw attention to: On the territory of four countries of the Near East -- Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman -- the American Rapid Deployment Force has just completed maneuvers designed as an exercise in military interventionism -- the so-called "Bright Star 83" maneuvers. From the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" -- which has just been taking part in maneuvers off the coast of Egypt and has been rushed, together with five other ships of the Sixth Fleet, to Lebanon -- from that aircraft carrier, helicopters have taken off to carry out airstrikes on districts of Beirut. That an aircraft carrier named after an American President should be taking part in that operation is symbolic; it was Eisenhower who, having put forward his doctrine of military intervention in the Near East, under the pretext of the "communist danger" landed Marines in Lebanon as long ago as 1958. And now, the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" is supporting the interventionist forces that are on the rampage on Lebanese soil. When, in August last year, the American Administration sent its Marines into Lebanon, it promised to guarantee the lives of the Palestinians and guarantee that the Israeli troops would not occupy West Beirut; it was lying. The Israelis then invaded West Beirut, and the massacre of women, old people and children at Sabra and Shatila followed. Washington gave assurances that its troops would not take part in the fighting; it was lying, as the last few days have shown. Washington was also lying when it gave assurances that the Marines were being sent there for a month. That is now completely forgotten. Washington lied when it asserted that the American military contingent would be reduced; it now numbers 1,200 -- plus 600 troops ready to come ashore from the ships of the Sixth Fleet.

[Vedenyapin] Any unbiased observer can see that the Americans and the Israelis are acting jointly, executing common designs. But now it would be interesting to know: Is there any confirmation of this fact by American politicians?

[Vasilyev] Well, suffice it to recall that back in 1981, the two sides signed their so-called Memorandum on Strategic Cooperation. Well, and there's also verbal, so to speak, confirmation of that fact by American politicians. President Reagan, for example, says that if it were not for Israel and its forces, we would have to take its place with our own forces. And Secretary of State Shultz said recently that the United States and Israel are pursuing common aims in Lebanon. What, then, are these common aims? The conflict in Lebanon has many layers; in it are reflected contradictions within Lebanon, within the Arab world, contradictions between the Arab peoples on the one hand, and the aggressive, imperialist policy that is being pursued by both Israel and the United States -- above all the United States.

The fire flares up both as a result of the internal contradictions and as a result of the fact that the United States or Israel is tugging at the strings -- now of one, now of another -- of its puppets. In the present case, one is hard put to point to the cause of this one particular outbreak of military operations; but what seems most likely is that, with the help of the right wing Christian armed forces, Washington and Tel Aviv would like to smash the left wingers in Lebanon and clear the way for a possible strike at the Syrian forces that are in Lebanon by decision of the Arab League. That is the framework of the American plan in Lebanon.

The Soviet position with regard to events in Lebanon was expressed in a recent TASS statement. The Soviet Union, the statement says, is deeply concerned by the United States' armed interference in Lebanon. It is complicating the situation in that country still further and creating a fresh threat to peace in the Near East. This armed interference by the United States must be halted.

[Nekrasov] The death of Americans in the fighting in Lebanon, as is known, has caused confusion in the White House and criticism of the administration in congressional circles. The Vietnam syndrome -- that is, the revulsion of the American public for overseas adventures after the defeat in the dirty war in Vietnam -- had, it seemed, been forgotten in recent years, so blatantly jingoistic is the propaganda; this is a result, too, of the displacement to the right of the whole political axis in the United States. But now, it seems, signs are appearing that some people in the United States have not forgotten the lesson of Vietnam.

[Vasilyev] While the death of a few American Marines in Lebanon has aroused some signs of the Vietnam syndrome in the United States, about which you were speaking, Vadim Nikolayevich, for Israel its military adventure in neighboring Lebanon is, so to speak, a real Vietnam war. The results of the intervention in Lebanon are a political and moral defeat for Israel. Instead of peace and a strengthening of Israel's security there has been the death of Israelis. Instead of the conviction that Israel is allegedly always right, which is fed by Zionist propaganda and brainwashing, there has been a moral crisis for those Israelis who are the least bit honest. After all, surely it is impossible to combine even in a rudimentary way the ideals of humanity with the vacuum and cluster bombs that were dropped on the peaceful districts of Beirut, not to mention the carnage in Sabra and Shatila. Instead of an elimination of the Palestinian problem in the Zionist way, about which the ringleaders of Israel were dreaming, there has been a strengthening of the Palestinians' determination to struggle for their inalienable human and national rights and a strengthening of the world public's conviction that only a restoration of the rights of the Palestinians, including their right to an independent state, will bring peace and security in the Near East.

U.S., French in Chad

[Vedenyapin] On the basis of the example of events in the Near East one of the main trends and one of the general trends of White House policy, that of stepping up American military presence wherever it is possible, is very clearly discernible. In this sense the United States behavior in Chad is no exception, although Washington is attempting to pretend that it is in general not the United States but France alone that is interested in Chadian affairs. Chad, it is claimed, is a traditional sphere of French interests in Africa and it is France that is called upon to fulfill its historic mission there -- let us add, a mission in the spirit of the most firmly cherished colonialist principles of the last century. Yes, France is at present, perhaps, more in evidence in Chad. It has concentrated there its largest military force since the times of the colonialist war in Algeria. Nevertheless, there are grounds to speak of mixed French and American intervention in Chad. Incidentally, this has become possible in the final analysis thanks to the subversive activities of the CIA, which has been acting with official Washington's blessing.

The American espionage department, as shown recently by COUNTERSPY magazine, embarked on behind-the-scenes actions in the country back at the start of 1981 immediately after President Reagan's rise to power. The CIA banked on Habre and armed and trained his detachments, which indeed in June last year seized Ndjamena and removed from office the Transitional Government of National Unity headed by Goukouni Oueddei.

[Vasilyev] I should like to remind you that action by American special services in Chad were part of a broader operation which the CIA had launched against Libya. This operation provided for an intensification of military pressure on the Libyan border and the unleashing of an anti-Libyan slander campaign throughout Africa. The action provided for a splitting of the OAU and the knocking together of counterrevolutionary groupings of Libyan emigres.

Information exists that at the present stage the CIA has been carrying out so-called paramilitary operations, at least in 10 or so other African countries. In other words, the coup that was carried through by the CIA with Habre's assistance was the beginning of a series of subversive actions by the Reagan administration on African soil.

[Vedenyapin] Indeed, Chad itself is now a vivid example of these subversive actions. Through the endeavors of Washington, which has been supplying the country with arms and has been assisting with finance and advisers, and through the efforts of Paris, which has now brought its troop contingent there up to 3,000 men, Chad is now to all intents and purposes divided into two parts -- a northern part and a southern part. A most serious obstacle in the way of a national reconciliation in this much-suffering country has appeared, namely an obstacle in the form of a many-thousands-strong corps of interventionists.

Attempting to present itself as a protector of the interests of the Chadians, Paris has been undertaking a semblance of diplomatic activity and, through President Mitterrand, a few days ago, proposed the idea of the federalization of Chad, which, as it is not hard to guess, involves a consolidation and perpetuation of the division of Chad's territory. This coincides in the highest degree with the interests of the United States and France. It is not only the country's underground resources that attract them. Chad's strategically advantageous position in the continent of Africa is also of interest to Washington and Paris. The country is situated alongside pro-Western Sudan and anti-imperialistically-minded Libya, whose unsubmissiveness has for a long time now been an irritation to the White House. In short new opportunities are appearing for supporting collusive regimes and for undermining progressive governments in Libya and in Ethiopia.

If one recalls that back in April it became known that Habre gave his consent for the construction of a large-scale military base, which the Pentagon intends to build together with the Israelis in the vicinity of Sarh, in southern Chad, the value of the Chad springboard in the plans of the United States and its allies in the African Continent becomes ever more obvious. These plans are based on the long-established colonialist principle of divide and rule. It only remains to add that the presence on Chadian soil of a gendarme corps in no way solves nor will it solve the acute internal problems of the country. A solution will only be possible when the Chadian people themselves have their weighty and decisive say.

U.S. 'Militarist Fervor'

Those events and trends in present day international life which we have discussed in our program, show that our planet is indeed going through difficult and alarming times. There are attempts by imperialist circles to exacerbate the situation to the utmost. By open interventionism and an unprecedented display of military muscle they are attempting to intimidate the socialist countries and to wear them down by an arms race unprecedented in scale.

Washington's big stick is now raised over Central America. As we have seen, the U.S. military presence in the Near East is being expanded. The armed French and American intervention in Chad is now an accomplished fact. The undeclared war against Afghanistan is continuing, and over a huge expanse from Honduras to Oman the American military have now launched military exercises that are in their essence provocative.

It is difficult to rid oneself of the impression that militarist fervor is increasingly ousting from the brains of Washington's leaders the least capacity for sober analysis of the international situation, in which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the unprecedentedly large-scale anti-war movement are now powerful factors.

Now when the moment for taking responsible decisions is very close at hand, it is time for the U.S. leaders to give up their game without rules and to give up shuffling the cards. The United States bears the responsibility for the build-up of nuclear arsenals, in particular on European soil, and the responsibility for the outcome of the Geneva talks.

Our country has repeatedly shown its readiness for an honest and at the same time for flexible dialogue for the sake of consolidating international security. The Soviet Union, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov emphasized at his meeting with American senators, would like to have a level of agreement with the United States that would ensure normal stable relations, to the great benefit of the cause of universal peace. If indeed some people are calculating in an atmosphere of tension to achieve superiority over the USSR, it is a dangerous miscalculation.

Here, comrades, we come to the end of our meeting today at the round table. Till we meet again. All the best to you and till our next meetings on the airwaves.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD021941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Sep 83

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio commentator Anatoliy Andreyevich Doronin, with international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist Igor Petrovich Belyayev, and Vladimir Ivanovich Fadeyev, All-Union Radio correspondent in the DRA]

Geneva Talks, Arms Race

[Excerpts] [Doronin] I will ask Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin to answer your questions on the arms race, comrades. Nikolay Vladimirovich, let us begin with the Geneva talks, all the more so since a further, and clearly the decisive round of talks on Euro-missiles will begin on 6 September. What is the approach of the sides, the United States and the Soviet Union, to this round?

[Shishlin] Our listeners know that the Soviet Union used the break in the talks to work out new, far-reaching proposals that strictly meet the principle of equality and equal security of the sides and that ensures that the European Continent is relieved of nuclear weapons, or on the medium-range nuclear weapons front, at least.

The United States appeared to greet with great interest the replies of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the questions in PRAVDA. But it is difficult to say yet what this interest will prove to be in practice. In any case, the reaction of Nitze, the American representative at these talks on nuclear weapons in Europe, produces a far from favorable impression. He considers that progress at the talks is unthinkable until the United States deploys at least several of its missiles on the territory of the West European states.

There are very difficult and complicated talks ahead, but I repeat that the Soviet position offers an opportunity for achieving an agreement, and much depends on the position which the United States adopts.

[Doronin] Our listener from Vichuga, Nikolay Ivanovich Sizov, asks: Are there signs United States will accept a curtailment of the arms race?

[Shishlin] Unfortunately I would answer this question in the negative today, because all the military programs about which our press has repeatedly talked have been embarked upon. Orders have been placed, military machines have been started up and the forces of inertia, not just industrial, but also political are all too evidently present, naturally in the United States. But it is probably too soon to end my answer there, because the interests of the military industrial complex constitute one thing, the interests of the security of America itself. Today everyone has an equal share in security. It is a common interest, and herein lies the great chance and great potential. But of course, for this, a change in the U.S. political climate is still required, and also not only public opinion but sufficiently influential opposition political circles should concern themselves with these questions in the United States now, all the more so since the United States is already looking forward to a presidential election year.

[Doronin] In connection with the peaceful initiatives of our country, Comrade Detkov from the (Sazhnoye) village in Belgorod Oblast asks: Are we not showing too much nobility? Comrade Golovko from Chigirin in Cherkassy Oblast writes: The Soviet Union has undertaken not to use nuclear weapons first. But this year the United States wants to deploy its Pershings and cruise missiles in West European countries.

[Shishlin] In answer to these questions it would probably be correct to say that in any case our answer to the actions and postions of the United States and NATO is a dual answer in character. First we are striving today toward a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe, and not only in Europe, to ensure that the security of the sides be secured through a smaller quantity of weapons and a smaller number of armed forces. Our efforts in the talks whether on strategic weapons, on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, or at the Vienna talks on the curtailment of weapons and armed forces in Central Europe are directed toward this. But this is just part of the answer. The second part of the answer is that the Soviet Union retains the right to apply all legitimate measures in order to protect reliably its own security and the security of our friends and allies.

The idea is also that the very fact of the attainment of a definite military-strategic parity between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, the very fact of a definite military parity is a sufficiently substantial achievement which the socialist countries are totally unprepared to part with.

It is another thing, I repeat, that we are interested in the arms race not only being stopped but being turned around.

[Doronin] In connection with the powerful antiwar movement which has begun in West Europe, the antimissile movement, many listeners want to ask: Can it have a restraining influence on the policy of the United States, on the policy of the government of the West European countries? This is asked in particular by Comrade Filimonov in Leningrad. Comrade Nikenkov from Voronezh wants to know what the United Nations can do in this tense situation; what it is doing to thwart the adventurist plans of the Reagan administration, which are dangerous for peace.

[Shishlin] First, of course the verdict of international public opinion is already today influencing the progress of international affairs, and probably the political situation in Europe would be immeasurably worse without this powerful antinuclear and antimissile movement. But fall 1983, judging by reports coming from West European states, will be the time when this movement is directed toward achieving peaceful aims, to improving the European situation, will probably gain especially seriously in strength.

As for the United Nations, of course this international organization can exert a substantial influence in clearing up international relations, and it may be expected that the next session of the UN General Assembly, which will soon begin work, will take place as the United Nations activates its efforts to prevent military danger, primarily to prevent the danger of a nuclear conflict being unleashed.

New Italian Cabinet Discussed

[Doronin] Now about Italy, please. Comrade Troshkin from Chelyabinsk asks for a description of the new Italian Government.

[Shishlin] Of course, it would be better to describe the new Italian Government a little later than right now; it has so far revealed itself only a little in practice, although the political declaration made by Craxi -- the new Italian prime minister -- is well known. In essence no new accents, new leitmotifs or new themes have emerged in the political platform of the new Italian Cabinet. It is a continuation of the policies of the those cabinets which preceded the new cabinet. And this is not by chance because, as a matter of fact, the cabinet has been formed (?from representatives) of the same parties which have in recent years been constantly to the forefront of politics in Italy.

But we are interested primarily in two circumstances. How will the new Italian Government behave as far as the well known U.S. plans for siting U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe are concerned? Unfortunately, we have to say that the new Italian Government is adhering to the so-called two-track NATO decision and is making preparations to receive U.S. nuclear missile weapons at the Comiso base.

There is another question that is of interest to us. How will relations between the USSR and Italy develop? Here the new Italian Government states that it is prepared to develop relations with the USSR and to deepen economic cooperation with our country. It seems that in this regard they really do have a serious interest in this.

French Policy's 'Own Features'

[Doronin] A number of letters condemn the foreign policy course of the French Government, in particular on the questions of nuclear armaments in Europe, East-West relations and the events in Chad. Comrade Pomyrantsev from Penza asks in this connection whether there is any sense in the French Communists remaining in a government which conducts such a policy.

[Shishlin] Of course, the comrades are correct when they say there are reasons to criticize the present French Government and the line being pursued by the French Socialists in foreign policy matters. There are certainly grounds for criticizing the actions of the French Socialists on its domestic policy also.

But we should not depict everything as a whole without nuances, and we should not mark everything down to the debit of the present French Government. There are many negative features in France's foreign policy, but I would not hasten to say that France is conducting a policy absolutely identical with that of the other NATO countries and the United States.

France's policy has its own features, and in particular this same France with its Socialist government is conducting itself quite clearly and not badly with regard, say, to the problems of Central America and the Caribbean Basin. On several other international problems the French hold a quite proper position, and it seems the working visit to France by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, which is planned for the start of September, and the talks which Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko will hold in Paris with French politicians -- this visit in itself is deeply justified. The USSR and France have something to talk about, particularly recalling the fine past of Soviet-French relations. It should be said that the past must not necessarily be turned into some sort of historical event; this past is still alive in present Franco-Soviet links, and we can see the possibility for these links to make progress.

As regards the question of whether French Communists should be in the government or whether they should leave it, then this is a sovereign question for the French Communist Party, and it would seem that French Communists can see more clearly what is more useful for protecting the interests of the working people: merely to leave the government and to subject it to criticism or else to criticize the Socialists' line where necessary and to make a constructive contribution to promoting the social rights of workers in France including working through the government.

Working With Social Democrats

[Doronin] One more question of a general nature, about the social democratic parties in West Europe. Although many of them call themselves workers' parties, they serve the interests of major capital. Have they been regenerated, Aleksey Yakovlevich Barenov from the settlement of (Votabosye), Tatar ASSR, asks.

[Shishlin] Well, the question of the regeneration of the social democratic parties is not new; they were regenerated a long time ago. It is, of course, clear that there is a wide gulf between the policy of the social democrats in the workers' movement, and I repeat in the worker's movement, and the policy of the communist parties. The gulf does exist. But at present bridges not only can be built but simply must be built, in particular, on questions, say, of the struggle for the prevention of the nuclear threat, questions of the struggle for disarmament. And such bridges are being built.

Of course, the positions of the social democrats -- not all of them, of course, but many of the social democratic parties -- are advantageously different from those of the right conservation wing of the imperialist bourgeoisie. There are, of course, certain opportunities for cooperation among communists and socialists and social democrats in defense of the social rights of the worker; also, in the matter of those radical reforms, radical transformations which are knocking at the door in some way or other in many capitalist states.

Limited Nuclear War

[Doronin] Comrade Stukalov from Votkinsk asks about Presidential Directive No 59. This directive which defines the new U.S. nuclear strategy was signed on 25 July 1980 by President Carter. The directive declared the U.S. intention and capability in the event of the need to conduct a limited but prolonged nuclear war in the course of which, and here I cite excerpts from the U.S. press, U.S. nuclear missiles would make selective powerful strikes against targets which the Soviet leadership considers particularly important.

Thus the directive officially sets out the doctrine of limited nuclear war and then follows it with preparations of specific plans for conducting such a war in various theaters of military operations, primarily in Europe.

Sino-Soviet Trade

Mikhail Pavlov from the town of Vyazniki, Vladimir Oblast, asks about trade relations between the USSR and China. Last year trade turnover was R223.5 million. The USSR supplies china with machines and equipment, various chemical products, timber for sawing, cotton, and ferrous metals. We buy from the PRC various raw materials and products, consumer goods such as knitwear, sewn goods, silk and also fruit.

Reagan's Reelection Chances

U.S. President Reagan's chances of being reelected for another term interest Comrades Nasirov from the town of Salavat, Bashkirian ASSR, and Tyuterin from the town of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Moscow Oblast. There is a chance because certain circles in the United States, primarily, of course, those connected with the military business, with the military-industrial complex, find Reagan's policy totally to their liking. But, of course, it is still too early to forecast. Much will depend on what stage is reached in the economic cycle: slump or upsurge in the U.S. economy on the eve of the elections and during the election period. If it is on the upsurge this will undoubtedly be used by the administration to its own advantage.

Of course, much will depend on the antinuclear movement which is under way in the country and on other factors. But it is impossible to rule out the possibility of Reagan's reelection for another term.

Middle East Events

We now go on to other questions which concern the situation in the Middle East. Our listeners are interested in how events are developing there: why Israel does not withdraw its troops from Lebanon: where Israel obtains its funds for waging war. There are many such questions. I will ask Igor Petrovich Belyayev to answer them.

[Belyayev] I will begin with the first question: How are events developing in the Middle East today? Unfortunately, listeners, from bad to worse. A new element in the development of the situation has taken shape: I have in mind the men of the U.S. Marines having already become involved in military activity, virtually provoked both by the Israeli security services and by those who do not want peace in Lebanon. I do not rule out that people in the CIA had a hand in these incidents. Why?

The Americans want to use the complications which have arisen in order to build up their military presence, despite all Reagan's promises to go back in 30 days, then in a year, and then, as many spokesmen of the present U.S. Administration have stated, the overall question of how long the U.S. Marines will stay there was removed from the agenda. Now the Americans have become direct participants in military activity on Lebanese territory.

[Doronin] Yes, as a TASS statement says in this connection today, the blood of Lebanese people has flowed in Beirut although the U.S. Administration repeatedly assured that American troops will not take part in the fighting, but that their presence in Lebanon will serve to prevent bloodshed in that country. Now threats are coming from Washington of expansion of the military operations against the Lebanese, to use force to crush their struggle for independence against the capitulationist agreement imposed on Lebanon by Israel and the United States.

The United States is clearly acting in unison with the Israeli aggressor, who continues to occupy a significant part of Lebanese territory. Of course, in these conditions Israel is by no means ready to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

[Belyayev] But where are the leaders of Israel heading? It seems to me they are not only attempting to reinforce their positions in the south. Defense Minister Arens stated that the redeployment will take place. But this in practice means that they will return to that distance which will allow them to seize southern Lebanon. Why do I say "allow them to sieze"? Back in 1919 Chaim Weizmann, who then headed the world Zionist movement, handed the allied leaders a memorandum saying that Palestine must be given up, as it said, for Jewish settlement. A map was attached to this memorandum. And on this map of Palestine its northern border passes along the bank of the 'Awali River, along the same border to which the Israeli Army is now allegedly redeploying.

Not so long ago the paper of the Israeli Communist Party, AL-'ITTIHAD, published very interesting photographs along with a commentary on the claims to southern Lebanon. The meaning of the photographs is that it is precisely there that the Israeli Army is hurriedly erecting very powerful fortifications. What for? To go away? This means that in practice the Israelis are already preparing in Southern Lebanon -- under cover of the fuss about involving the Americans, the discord between the Maronites and Druzes about how in this country the Shi'ites are discontent and are shooting at anyone, at the Lebanese and the U.S. Marines -- to get on with that for which they essentially began the intervention in Lebanon.

[Doronin] The question arises, with what funds? Military expenditure is very high.

[Belyavev] I will remind you that every year the United States provides military assistance to Israel. And what is interesting about this? The Americans give little money for the economic needs of Israel, not more than $800 million annually, and at high interest rates. But they give with pleasure for military purposes. Why? You know it is more advantageous for them to maintain the Israeli Army, to provide it with ultra-modern weapons than to send their own army to the Middle East, which is awkward from the political viewpoint. You see that the presence of these Marines arouses general abhorrence and protests. Here essentially an army, which has significant advantages over the armies of all neighboring states, is doing everything necessary for the United States. Thus the United States is the basic source of financing for the genocide which Israel committed in Lebanon -- It is the work of the United States also, of American imperialism. We must keep it to the fore that in practice we are talking about actions wholly and completely paid for by the United States, about 200,000 million annually.

Moreover, military aid is growing, and the senators and congressmen are happy to vote to throw another 500 million, and another 500 million without even waiting for Israel to use the sums already provided.

[Doronin] Could not Begin and other warmongers be judged by an international court, asks our listener, Comrade Ageyev from the village of (Novograzhdanskoye) in Krasnodar Kray?

[Belgayev] Yes, Begin could be tried, since his guilt is obvious, and even the commission inquiring into the massacres in the Palestinian refugee camps in Sabra and Shatila under the chairmanship of Yitzak Kahane also pointed to his guilt, even though very timidly.

[Doronin] Begin could be tried.

[Belyayev] I think that the Israeli war criminals will be tried. But when is a very very topical question. But the interesting point is that for the first time in the existence of Israel essentially, and when the Israeli genocide in Lebanon became obvious to the world, international commissions to investigate Israeli crimes appeared. They were on different levels -- intergovenmental commissions, public commissions, amateur commissions, for example a tribunal is working in Tokyo which is calling Israeli soldiers and politicians to account. In a word, people are not waiting in this respect, and they are defining their positions in relation to the crimes which have been committed in Lebanon.

So in my opinion responsibility, like the sword of Damocles, already hangs over Begin, and it is no accident that he has now started talking of resignation. For all his expansionist policy is falling apart.

Ben Gurion, one of the founders of Israel and first prime minister of this state wrote that the Herut party, Begin's party, consists of cutthroats and political assassins. I have quoted him very precisely. And what happened in 1982 in Lebanon and is taking place today in 1983 confirms this very severe but precise condemnation by Ben Gurion. And if expansionism does not succeed, and Begin cannot manage to end the war in Israel, then as I understand it, with him a whole era is now ending. For this era of expansionist wars has now collided not only with the resistance of the Lebanese, not only with the rejection of the whole civilized world, it has collided with rejection in Israel itself.

The antiwar mood is growing there, as the burials of Israeli soldiers killed in Lebanon continue. They are all protesting. Today the Israelis do not want to support war blindly, and in this respect the crisis of Israeli policy has arrived and it is deepening.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

[Doronin] Igor Petrovich, there is another serious problem in the Near and Middle East: the Iran-Iraq conflict. Comrade Diryatkin from Rostov Oblast and Comrade Zanayev from Karachayevsk ask to be told about it and its causes.

[Belyayev] Well, let us start with the fact that on 19 September, in 2 weeks' time, we shall be marking the third anniversary of the Iran-Iraq war. It is a tragic war, a senseless war. And it is interesting that there is no problem of vital importance for Iraq or for Iran for which it is worth going to war. Nevertheless, the war broke out.

I, for example, am convinced that the United States and certain Iranian rightists, both politicians and military, pushed the sides toward war in 1980. Why? Primarily because this war and its significance allowed the Americans to concentrate on the approaches to the Indian Ocean from the West, as it were, a gigantic aircraft-carrier group. This, you know, is a naval and air force fist which now hangs over the countries of the Middle East.

Apart from anything else, Iran was pushed toward war by internal reasons also.

[Doronin] By the way, our mailbag also contains many questions about this.

[Belyayev] I had occasion to be in Tehran in February 1979, and I observed literally everything from the very start. I mean the events of 9, 10 and 11 February of that year. What was immediately evident? First of all, the participation of left-oriented organizations and elements in that revolution. These were primarily the Fedayeen and Mojahenin. I shall not recount now their names or the names of their organizations in Persian, simply because this is maybe not so important. I would merely like to stress the main thing: that the success of the revolution in Tehran and the success of the anti-American, anti-imperialist and anti-monarchical revolution in Iran in February 1979 was created by left-wing units and by the clergy, which also appeared as a force in that revolution, for it was under its leadership that there took place anti-shah demonstrations and anti-American manifestations in 1979 and in 1980. It was the clergy who promised the Mostazafin, the oppressed, a paradisiacal life in 1979 if the shah was overthrown and if transforamtions were carried out in the country within the framework of Islamic transformations.

The comrades have asked what progressive things have been carried out or implemented in Iran. Well, in the first place the overthrow of the shah is undoubtedly a progressive step. The elimination of the institution of the monarchy is also undoubtedly an achievement of the Iranian people. The expulsion of U.S. imperialists from the country is also, undoubtedly, an achievement of the Iranian revolution. The liquidation of the positions of U.S. capital within Iran in no matter what branch of the economy they occupied -- everywhere the United States was routed in this respect -- this was undoubtedly a great achievement of the Iranian people. If we are to talk of internal economic and social transformations, then here also, in general, certain measures were undertaken. I have in mind the attempt to reform agriculture. A certain amount of land was distributed to landless peasants. A few dozen industrial enterprises were nationalized. That is in brief the neo-comprador establishment -- that establishment which served the shah and U.S. imperialism -- was struck down with an annihilating blow.

But then very many things began to slow down. I shall cite some figures for you. If we are to speak of the economy, then it now comprises less than 40 percent of the level of 1978, that is, the year before the revolution. If we talk of, say, agriculture, there the inadequacy of everything connected with agrarian reform has led to the continuation of the ruin of the peasants. They have flocked to the towns and there is now colossal unemployment in Iran among both the urban and rural populations. And as a result people who fought for the victory of the revolution are now very, very strongly disillusioned.

[Doronin] Comrade John Glenn Described

[Doronin] Comrade Nikitin from Chelyabinsk asks about Senator John Glenn, who is one of the six Democratic Party contenders for the post of U.S. president in connection with the forthcoming presidential elections next year.

In general terms I can say the following: Senator Glenn from the State of Ohio is well known in the country as he was the first American to make an orbital space flight in 1962. Glenn advocates a radical review of the basic directions of U.S. foreign policy including nuclear armaments. Glenn considers the policy of the Reagan administration to be extremist. And this also promotes his popilarity. In any event he is now regarded as one of the most likely candidates from the Democratic Party. Public opinion polls show that in popularity he, together with former Vice President Mondale, occupies the leading position among the candidates for the presidential post.

'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' ON PEACE, U.S. ELECTIONS

PM051322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

["International Review" by Sergey Vishnevskiy]

[Text] Hot Fall

The treetops are turning yellow, and the thermometer reading is gradually falling in the Northern Hemisphere. But it is not the golden fall that people are talking about now. The imminent season in many countries on both sides of the Atlantic has been called a "hot fall" because of the high pitch of public feeling. The anxiety felt by people of good will for the destiny of peace in Europe and throughout the world is unusually great.

Important dates in the annals of war and peace have been recorded on the first pages of this month's calendar. It was 44 years ago, at 0445 hours on 1 September, that Hitler's hordes invaded Poland. On 3 September 1945 Britain, France, India, Australia, and New Zealand entered the war against Nazi Germany. World War II was unleashed, taking 55 million human lives. But in the same week we celebrated the 38th anniversary of its end. The act on militarist Japan's unconditional capitulation was signed on board the battleship "Missouri" on 2 September 1945. Alpha and Omega, aggression and its ignominious collapse -- these instructive historical lessons are being considered in depth by peace-loving mankind, which is reluctant to see a repetition of the tragedy of war. The main lesson is to prevent the unleashing of a war and to curb its initiators promptly and resolutely.

That is all the more necessary because the danger to the human race which has arisen through the fault of the imperialist forces is incomparably more formidable now than it was 40 years ago.

According to scientists' calculations, the yield of the detonation of just one nuclear bomb is several times greater than the yield of all blasts in all fighting on earth. And tens of thousands of nuclear warheads have been stockpiled in the world. Mankind is sitting on a volcano, the U.S. expert Edward (Snaydcer) warns in PARADE magazine.

The latest scientific research shows what catastrophic consequences nuclear missile carnage could entail. All civilization would be threatened with annihilation.

No, that is not the future which the 4.7 billion people nowliving on earth want for themselves and their children. An increasing number of people in various countries are perturbed by the frenzied pace of the arms race and are warily following the schedule of militarist preparations by the United States and other NATO countries.

The time is approaching the fatal borderline delineated in this schedule -- the deployment of the U.S. medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe planned for December, which would mark a new, extraordinarily dangerous twist of the nuclear arms race.

The NATO officials are hurrying. According to the latest reports, work is in full swing on the preparation of bases for the deployment of the U.S. missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. The first nuclear warheads for the cruise missiles have already been delivered to the British Isles. U.S. Defense Department spokesmen have reported at congressional hearings that the first 13 Pershing II missiles are scheduled for deployment at Schwaebish Gmünd, not far from Stuttgart [FRG] and that it is planned to bring them into combat readiness as early as 15 December this year. The Pentagon men's appetites are growing. They have stated in the Capitol that they intend to deploy on FRG territory not the 108 Pershing II missiles envisaged by the NATO Council's decision, but 156. It is notable that the military officials' statements contain not a hint of prospects of an outcome in the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. They do not feel like talks; they are engaged in preparing nuclear war.

Before the Decisive Round

Yet the day after tomorrow the decisive round of these talks begins on the shore of Lake Geneva. What baggage are the two countries' delegations taking with them to Geneva?

The new Soviet initiative put forward in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions is being discussed everywhere. Numerous statesmen and public figures are drawing attention to the exceptional importance of the USSR's readiness to liquidate all the medium-range missiles it reduces if a mutually acceptable agreement is reached, including the United States' renunciation of the deployment of new missiles in Europe. A major step forward to an accord -- that is the leitmotif of the majority of world press commentators. "The Soviet Union," the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOTIC notes, "is doing everything in its power for the success of the Geneva talks. It is displaying the maximum flexibility wherever possible and is going halfway to meet its partners."

The Soviet stance's principled honesty and constructiveness are so obvious that Washington and other NATO capitals have been unable to reject the USSR's new initiative out of hand. "When the Russians make such a proposal, it is impossible simply to let it go unheeded," a Pentagon official admitted to a NEWSWEEK correspondent. In official statements, spokesmen for the NATO countries' foreign policy departments have been obliged to note the "positive nature" and "value" of the new Soviet initiative. However, they immediately began playing the old propaganda song about "the Soviet Union's desire for an unequitable outcome." The U.S. State Department set this tone.

Bonn has assumed the role of Washington's chief advocate. Initially FRG Government spokesman P. Boenisch noted a number of "positive aspects" in the USSR's proposals, particularly the readiness to go halfway to meet its partners at the talks. This was a good act... but in what sort of game? Boenisch chose the following refrain: "We must assess negatively...." And he began to slander the Soviet stance and eventually went so far as to declare that the USSR proposals displayed..." a desire for Soviet superiority." The statement read out in Bonn was pretentiously called an "analysis," but it would have been far more accurate to call it deliberate, malicious misinformation.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe also astounded the public by stating that although the USSR's proposals contain some elements worthy of Japan's attention, in general they boil down to a repetition (?) of the Soviet Union's previous stance. You may well ask whether anyone in Mr Abe's department has eyes or ears. Just a few days before his strange statement, the KYODO news agency published Prime Minister Y. Naksaone's assessment: "Good news, which should be welcomed." The Japanese press notes that after the Soviet leader's statement the concern voiced in its country over the possible redeployment of SS-20 missiles from the European part of the USSR to the Eastern part is devoid of any justification.

In the past few days the shakiness of the NATO story of the "unfoundedness" of the just demand that British and French nuclear forces be counted in seeking an accord in Geneva has become even plainer. The U.S. Congressional Research Service has published a special report which shows in a reasoned manner that these forces are an inalienable component of the NATO nuclear potential and in the event of an armed conflict would be put into operation by decision of the NATO command. By an irony of fate (and evidently an oversight on the part of the Washington censors) we discover similar admissions in the brochure "Europe's Defense," just published by the U.S. Department of State. "NATO's assertions that the British and French (nuclear) forces have no effect on the balance of forces in Europe are increasingly unfounded," the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN sums up. The 162 British and French missiles with over 400 warheads targeted on the socialist states are a real fact of the European situation. You cannot walk around it or bypass it.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the critics of the Soviet stance do not have any arguments of the slightest moment to their name. The USSR is doing everything in its power to find ways out at the talks. Whether or not a mutually acceptable accord is reached depends entirely on the United States and NATO as a whole.

A resolute protest against the NATO missile plans and the persistent demand that Washington finally get moving at the Geneva talks and go halfway to meet the USSR were heard imperiously at the mass antiwar demonstrations and rallies on 1 September, when the international day of struggle for peace and the trade union peace action day were celebrated in many countries. These demonstrations marked the start of a large-scale peace offensive by the planet's healthy forces.

Yes, the hot fall has begun. And the closer December comes, the hotter it will be.

What Lies Beneath the Cosmetics?

Across the ocean the presidential election campaign has virtually begun. One after another Democratic Party figures are announcing that they are running for the White House. If you are to believe the reports from Washington, R. Reagan intends to announce his intention to seek reelection in October-November. But already his supporters have begun preparatory work for the election battles.

They are faced with many difficult problems, particularly those connected with the administration's pernicious socioeconomic policy, under which the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer.

At the same time foreign policy issues which, in the opinion of many observers, will assume great importance in the election battles are also coming to the fore. At present no one in governmental Washington would venture to assert that in the 1980 elections the right-wing Republicans received a mandate for a "tough line" from the electorate. What mandate can there be when, according to public opinion polls, over half of all Americans do not approve the administration's foreign policy, particularly in the nuclear arms sphere? Millions of ordinary voters, including mothers, who traditionally take an active part in voting, are openly expressing the fear that the government's policy may drag the United States into a war -- small or great.

Formerly it would have been inconceivable to read in the transatlantic bourgeois press that the head of government has "a reputation as a warmonger." But now, when you leaf through respectable publications like THE NEW YORK TIMES, NEWSWEEK, or U.S. NEWS: WORLD REPORT, you frequently encounter the term. According to the information of Washington commentator H. Smith, White House Chief of Staff James Baker and several other presidential aides are worried that their boss' tough anti-Soviet and bellicose statements may give rise, in the eyes of the U.S. public, to "an image of a warmonger President." Observers predict that the discussion of questions of war and peace in the election debates may be dangerous for Reagan. "Foreign policy is plainly working against him," THE WASHINGTON POST notes.

Advertising experts working in the government apparatus have tried to apply a cosmetic disguise to the administration's aggressive foreign policy course. The official speechwriters have begun to include in their texts rhetorical passages about the "ardent desire for peace and genuine disarmament." But as political science Professor James Burns rightly opines, all this "is no more than cosmetic: There have been no fundamental changes in Reagan himself or his doctrine."

Habit is second nature. In a recent speech the President made sharp attacks on the antiwar movement, calling it the "so-called (!) peace movement." Peace-loving Americans assessed this attack as a gross insult.

In the U.S. capital recently there was unfounded talk of a "softening" of the administration's approach toward the USSR. It was alleged that henceforth it intends to adhere to a "dual policy with respect to the USSR -- a kind of hybrid of confrontation and compromise" (THE NEW YORK TIMES). However, the unnatural "hybrid" did not come into being. There is not trace of a desire on the Potomac for realistic compromises on burning problems of war and peace. On the other hand, the spirit of confrontation is immoderate.

Washington seizes on any pretext to raise a malicious anti-Soviet din in a cold war spirit and to put propagandist firewood in the furnace of military hysteria. The most recent example is the pandemonium raised across the Atlantic over the aircraft which violated the USSR's airspace in the Far East. The statements by Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz on the subject are imbued with boundless hostility toward the USSR and are blatantly aimed at further aggravating Soviet-U.S. relations and worsening the international political climate. The anti-Soviet slander submitted by the U.S. representative in the UN Security Council pursues the same objective.

The same imperial ambitions and militarist impulses reign in Washington. That is borne out by the events of the past week: the accelerated military preparations, the "muscle-flexing" in Central America, the participation in the armed intervention in Chad, the threats against Libya, the large-scale war games in Europe rehearsing methods of waging a "limited" nuclear war.

During the 1980 election campaign, Jimmy Carter cited as one of the main achievements of his term as president the fact that U.S. boys were not fighting anywhere or being killed anywhere. The incumbent President can no longer say that about his term in office. The weapons which Washington has placed in the hands of the Israeli soldiers, Somoza's straggling followers, Pinochet's gendarmes, and so forth have killed tens of thousands of innocent people. And now the U.S. Marines entrenched in Lebanon are shooting Arabs and meeting with retaliatory fire, although on 29 September last year the White House solemnly asserted that "No interference in the hostilities by U.S. Armed Forces is planned or expected." However, that was also a cosmetic coverup for expanding the U.S. military presence in the Near East.

"U.S. military might now extends from the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli," TIME magazine writes, rephrasing the Marine anthem. An old song. Having lost their sense of reality, the imperialist strategists refuse to understand that they can no longer hack up the world again as they choose to the sound of a militarist anthem or halt the processes of national and social liberation and stifle the mighty voice of the peoples fully determined to defend peace, freedom, and progress.

U.S., USSR DISCUSS KOREAN PLANE QUESTION AT UN

USSR Hits U.S. 'Complaint'

PM031531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed Report: "Shameless Action"]

[Text] Trying to get another pretext to justify its militarist course, the United States reports to most shameless [bezzastenchivyy] methods. The latest action in this vein is the lodging by the U.S. Administration of slanderous allegations with the Security Council to the effect that the USSR is involved in the disappearance of an unidentified plane which intruded in the air space of the Soviet Union.

The United States' complaint at the Security Council, Soviet delegate R.S. Ovinnikov said at the Council's meeting, is just a cover for the anti-Soviet political gamble started by it. The purpose of the propaganda show staged by the United States is clear: It is intended to present the USSR in a false light.

Who stands to gain from another wave of anti-Soviet hysteria, the demands to break off all talks with the USSR and an atmosphere of war psychosis behind the cover of which calls are made for an arms buildup and rearmament? There can be only one answer to these questions, the Soviet delegate said. Such calls are what the incumbent U.S. Administration has been preaching from the outset, in particular, launching a "crusade" against communism. Summing up the causes of the unseemly show staged by the United States in one phrase, we can say that the U.S. Administration would like to secure another pretext to justify its irresponsible and reckless policy of preparations for nuclear war.

Attempts are being made to employ a juggling with normal concepts for the most amoral act in the history of mankind -- to justify the course toward thermonuclear world war [zhonglirovaniye kategoriyami morali pytayutsya ispolzovat dlya samoy amoralnoy aktsii v istorii chelovechestva -- dlya opravdaniya kursa na termoyadernuyu mirovuyu voynu]. This is the essence of the slanderous complaint against the Soviet Union presented by the United States.

U.S. 'Exploting' Council

LD040957 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 4 TASS -- Commenting on the complaint of the U.S. Administration to the U.N. Security Council with slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union in connection with the disappearance of the South Korean plane, which took off from the United States and intruded into Soviet air space, U.N. circles are drawing attention to the fact that the United States is trying to involve the Security Council in an anti-Soviet act of provocation and to instigate discussions on the question of some "admissibility" of violations of the borders and territorial integrity of other states. It is pointed out that this is an attempt to exploit the Security Council to encroach on the sovereign right of states to protect their security and on the very U.N. Charter which guarantees this right. According to Reagan, such violations are good and protection against violators is evil.

Or does Mr President, perhaps, believe that the very notion of national sovereignty no longer exists and that it is possible to intrude with impunity into the air space of independent states? Or does he now consider the whole world "a zone of U.S. vital interests?"

The U.S. Administration is doing everything it can to frustrate the normalization of the world situation and to avoid resolving international problems affecting the vital interests of the peoples.

The purpose of that act of provocation with the plane is more than obvious. But it will be impossible to cast aspersions upon the Soviet Union and its people, as the Washington administration is now trying to do with especial ferocity.

'MOB' ATTACKS RESIDENCE OF SOVIET UN MISSION

LD051307 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 5 TASS -- Whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States, the Reagan administration has gone over from malicious and slanderous allegations about the Soviet Union to flagrant acts of provocation. On September 4 a numerous group of thugs, obviously encouraged by the authorities, broke into the territory of the residence of the Soviet Permanent Mission at the United Nations in Glen Cove near New York.

Having pushed aside guards and broken down the gate, the mob of anti-Sovieteers, incited by statements of the White House and the U.S. Department of State, went on the rampage in Soviet territory, doing much damage to property. The police were in no hurry to drive away the raving bandits. This was done only after the resolute demand of the Soviet Permanent Mission at the United Nations to clear the sovereign territory of the Soviet residence.

That provocation obviously was pre-organized and pre-planned. This is indicated even by the fact that a team of American TV reporters arrived in advance at the gate of the residence. The rampage on Soviet territory became a component of the outrageous anti-Soviet campaign fuelled by the Reagan administration with the obvious purpose of slandering the USSR and its foreign policy of peace and justifying the U.S. policy of escalating the arms race, fraught with nuclear catastrophe, and distracting attention from the dirty crimes of U.S. imperialism in Central America and the Middle East.

EMBASSY PROTESTS ATTACK ON MISSION RESIDENCE

LD061056 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 6 TASS -- The Embassy of the USSR in the USA handed the State Department of the USA on September 5 a note which reads:

The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics calls the attention of the U.S. State Department to the following:

At 9 hours 50 minutes on September 4, a crowd of overweening hoodlums number over 400, after forcing the lock and wrecking the gate of the residence of the USSR Permanent Representative at the UNO in Glen Cove, broke into the grounds of the residence and staged an anti-Soviet Sabbath [as received] there. The bandit carrying placards with inscriptions reading "Kill the Russians", were armed with baseball bats. The police present on the scene, whose duty was, among other things, to ensure the safety of staff members and property of foreign missions, took no measures to prevent these outrages until the Embassy of the USSR applied to the State Department.

This bandit raid of the residence of the permanent Soviet representative at the United Nations is a crying violation of all standards of international law and practice of inter-state relations, especially as regards the inviolability of diplomatic missions and representations, their diplomatic immunity and privileges.

It is noteworthy that this terrorist action was allowed to take place already after the Embassy of the USSR raised earlier with the State Department the question of additional measures to ensure the security of Soviet institutions in the USA in view of the current anti-Soviet hysteria here. Therefore the inaction of the local authorities and police in this case can only be qualified as connivance at terrorist elements. This is also made clear by the fact that none of the raiders was arrested, contrary to American laws.

The Embassy resolutely protests to the State Department and demands punishment for the participants of this wicked action and effective steps to be taken, at long last, not in words but in deed, to ensure the security of Soviet institutions, citizens and Soviet property in the USA. The Embassy reserves the right to demand from the State Department compensation for the damage caused to Soviet property as a result of this attack.

'AIRCRAFT DISAPPEARANCE' USED FOR 'CRUDE SLANDER'

PM031744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Washington's Amoral Action"]

[Text] New York, 3 Sep -- Washington officialdom is continuing to whip up an unprecedented and vile [gnusnyy] anti-Soviet campaign over the disappearance of an unidentified aircraft which intruded into the Soviet Union's airspace.

Not content with the propaganda hysteria within the country, the White House and its closest allies have imposed a debate on this question upon the UN Security Council. Here, the U.S. representative, stooping to dirty insinuations, resorted to crude slander against the Soviet Union in an attempt to make use of the rostrum of this so authoritative an international body in order to aggravate international tension to the extreme.

Addressing the Council's session, the USSR representative, R.S. Ovinnikov declared that the aim of the propaganda spectacle staged today by the United States is obvious. By presenting the USSR in a false light, it is designed to obtain an additional pretext in this way to justify the militarist course of the United States. And for this, the U.S. Administration is fully determined to use the most shameless means.

Who stands to gain from the new wave of anti-Soviet hysteria, from the demands that all talks with the USSR be broken off, and from the atmosphere of war hysteria under cover of which appeals are being made for armament and rearmament? There can be only one answer to these questions, the Soviet representative said. Appeals of this kind are what the present administration, which has declared a "crusade" against communism, has been preaching from the outset. If one sums up in a single phrase the reasons for the unseemly show staged by the United States, one can say the following: The U.S. Administration wants to obtain yet another pretext to justify its irresponsible and reckless policy of preparation for nuclear war. Attempts are being made to employ juggling with moral concepts for the most amoral act in the history of mankind -- to justify the course toward thermonuclear world war. This is the whole essence of the slander [klyauza] against the Soviet Union dredged up [vytashchennyy] by the United States.

'INTERVENTIONIST' U.S. FORCES STATIONED ABROAD

LD022122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] News agencies report the transfer to Lebanon of another U.S. naval detachment carrying Marines.

Here is the latest news commentary. Aleksandr Zholkver, political observer of central television and all-union radio, is at the microphone:

Washington is thus taking one step after another to expand U.S. involvement in military actions in Lebanon. The U.S. Marines, who went there on President Reagan's sworn assurance for no more than 1 month, have now been there for over a year, and are not merely remaining there but are engaged in fighting. They have already opened fire on the Lebanese. American artillery and helicopters have bombarded Beirut's residential districts. Now American warships have also been brought close to Beirut. Incidentally, is it the case that U.S. troops are fighting at present only in Lebanon? Surely Washington is waging undeclared wars against both Afghanistan and Nicaragua. Surely Afghan peasants and Nicaraguan children are being killed with American weapons. The Nicaraguan helicopter crash, organized by CIA agents and in which 75 children perished, will remain forever a matter of shame for America.

Washington is declaring whole regions of the globe to be the sphere of America's vital interests, sending American troops and armaments to those places and not refraining from using either of these. This is happening in Africa where U.S. military aircraft are carrying out combat reconnaissance over Chad and in Libyan airspace and are shooting down Libya's aircraft.

In the Far East, U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons and cruise missiles call at Japanese ports in immediate proximity to Soviet shores. Also in Japan, preparations are under way to station 50 American fighter-bomber aircraft capable of carrying atomic weapons at the Misawa Air Base. In South Korea there is a 40,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps which also has nuclear weapons at its disposal. It is from South Korean bases that U.S. Air Force strategic aircraft regularly take off in the "Team Spirit" military maneuvers.

Altogether there are more than 500,000 American soldiers stationed at 1,500 military bases in 32 countries -- not to mention the American aircraft-carriers which time and again appear off the coast of other countries and by no means just off the coast of Lebanon. These interventionist aggressive actions by the U.S. military, reflecting Washington's imperial ambitions, are indeed the main cause of the present dangerous tension throughout the world.

U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE 'CHALLENGER' ENDS FLIGHT

LD051729 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The latest flight of the U.S. Space Shuttle Challenger, with five astronauts on board, ended today. Within the framework of the 6-day flight, an artificial satellite was put into orbit, to be used to ensure radio-communications and meteorological research. The astronauts also performed a number of scientific and technical experiments.

This flight, like all the preceding ones in the Shuttle program, took place under the control of the Pentagon. It was thus the latest step on the path toward implementing the U.S. war machine's far-reaching and extremely dangerous plans to militarize space.

REAGAN LABOR DAY SPEECH 'DIVORCED FROM REALITY'

LD041116 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports:

U.S. President Reagan made a high-sounding broadcast address on the occasion of Labour Day marked in the country on September 5 in which he tried to justify the White House's bankrupt economic policy, leaving millions of American jobless and needy. Having mentioned in passing that many Americans had to mark the holiday in difficult conditions, Reagan spared no gloss in demagogically advertising the "concern" shown by his administration for the lot of ordinary people.

The President's rhetoric is totally divorced from reality. Just a day before the presidential address the Labour Department announced that last August there were in the country 10.7 million officially registered unemployed. In reality "redundancy" is even higher because official figures do not include partially unemployed and those who have despaired of finding jobs and stopped registering at the unemployment offices. During Reagan's term of office poverty has reached 32 million. Physicians come across hunger-related diseases and deaths ever more often and the army of homeless is constantly swelling. There are more than 12,000 people without homes in the U.S. capital and about 50,000 in New York, the country's largest city.

House member W. Ford denounced Reagan's economic policy on behalf of the Democratic Party. He pointed out that at the time the incumbent administration had been installed unemployment had stood at 7.2 percent, whereas at present 9.5 percent of the wage army had to look for jobs. The administration extended tax privileges without precedent in U.S. history to the moneybags and pushed up the military budget to an all-time high under conditions of peace. It is the American workers and their families that have to pay for "Reaganomics," Ford stressed. The Reagan administration has mercilessly cut back the most vital programmes of aid to the poor, homeless, elderly, ailing and other needy Americans. Under the draft federal budget for fiscal 1984, these items of federal spending are going to be cut by another 40 billion dollars. Reagan's economic policy, the congressman stressed, guarantees continued economic recession and high unemployment.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT ANNOUNCED

LD030413 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the Parliament of Canada expressed profound concern over the mounting tensions in the world and reaffirmed readiness to continue and intensify the political dialogue, to unite the efforts of all states and public forces with a view to maintaining and strengthening detente and peace and achieving an early progress in the field of disarmament.

This is said in an announcement on the stay of a Canadian Parliament delegation in the USSR. It stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The delegation was led by Speaker of the House of Commons Jeanne Sauve.

During the conversations held the need was stressed for active cooperation of all the concerned states in removing sources of conflicts and tensions in different parts of the world. There was a coincidence of opinions that crisis situations must be defused only through negotiations.

In discussing some of the issues of bilateral Soviet-Canadian relations mutual satisfaction was expressed over their progressive development on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs, reciprocal advantage and accomodation of the interests of each other. A reciprocal readiness was expressed to contribute to broader parliamentary exchanges and other contacts in the political field, as well as to deepening the cooperation in the economic and trade fields, the links in the fields of science, education and culture.

Canadian parliamentarians visited Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand, familiarized themselves with the work of state authorities, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and saw historical and cultural monuments and other sights.

TANJUG CITES PRC SOURCE ON UPCOMING USSR TALKS

LD021236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 2 Sep 83

[By Bozidar Djurica]

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (TANJUG) -- High-level Sino-Soviet diplomatic talks scheduled for September 8 will relate to the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the military situation on the Sino-Soviet border.

This was announced on Friday by a well-informed Chinese source who stressed that each of the above issues had a bearing on the problem of China's security. This problem can in no way be by-passed, for the removal of the elements threatening China's security must be the first step in showing good-will to open the process of normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations, said the source.

The Soviet side at the talks in Beijing will be represented by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa. This will be the first talks at such a high level held at China's invitation in the past ten years or so marked by strained bilateral relations.

The well-informed Chinese source, commenting on Sino-Soviet relations, said that in the immediate future China expected no major changes in the development of bilateral relations. Viewed in the long term, however, there will be a normalisation because the existing unnatural state of affairs is not in the interest of the two countries and their peoples, he added.

So far Beijing has made no public statements on its view regarding Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's proposal.

Some observers here say that China's reserve towards the proposal comes as no surprise because at present it leaves China with more elbow room than the Soviet Union has. They say that this is all the more important since U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger is due in Beijing after Kapitsa.

LI XIANNIAN HOPES FOR IMPROVED USSR RELATIONS

LD031218 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing September 3 TASS -- The news agency XINHUA reported: Speaking in Beijing at a reception in honour of King Husayn of Jordan, chairman of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian declared that in his answers to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA Yu.V. Andropov "expressed the wish to improve Sino-Soviet relations, which deserves approval." "There still are, I shall not conceal this, serious impediments to achieving the normalisation of relations between China and the Soviet Union," Li Xiannian said. "We wish in all sincerity that these impediments be removed and China and the Soviet Union be able to develop normal inter-state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China wants to develop relations with the various countries of the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This is our unvariable position."

TASS STATEMENT REPORTS 'UNIDENTIFIED INTRUDER'

PM022037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 83 Second Edition p 5

["TASS Statement"]

[Text] As it has already been reported, on the night from 31 August to 1 September this year, an unidentified plane rudely violated the Soviet state border and intruded deep into the Soviet Union's air space. The intruder plane had deviated from the existing international route in the direction of the Soviet Union's territory by up to 500 kilometers and spent more than 2 hours over the Kamchatka Peninsula, the area of the Sea of Okhotsk and Sakhalin Island.

In violation of international regulations, the plane flew without navigation lights, did not react to the Soviet air traffic control radio signals and made no attempts itself to establish such communication contact.

It was natural that during the time the indentified intruder plane was in the USSR air space, Soviet anti-air defense aircraft were ordered aloft. They repeatedly tried to establish contact with the plane using generally accepted signals and tried to take it to the nearest airfield in the territory of the Soviet Union. The intruder plane, however, ignored all this. Over Sakhalin Island, a Soviet aircraft fired warning shots with tracer shells along the flying route of the plane.

Soon after this, the intruder plane left the limits of Soviet air space and continued its flight toward the Sea of Japan. For about 10 minutes it was within the observation zone of radar facilities after which it could not be observed any more.

Now a hullabaloo has been raised in the United States and some other countries over the disappearance of a South Korean plane en route from New York to Seoul.

One's attention is drawn to the fact that already in the first report about this, reference was made to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Further reports emanating from the United States provide more and more grounds to consider that the itinerary and the nature of the flight were not accidental. It is indicative that now, post factum, the American side not only officially admits that the plane violated Soviet air space, but also cites data that indicates relevant U.S. services followed the flight throughout its duration in the most attentive manner.

So one may ask that if it were an ordinary flight of a civil aircraft that was under continuous observation, then why were no steps taken from the American side to end the gross violation of the air space of the USSR and to get the plane back to an international flight route?

Why did the American authorities, who now resort to all kinds of dirty insinuations about the USSR, not try to establish contact with the Soviet side and provide them with the necessary data about this flight? Neither was done, although there was more than ample time for this.

It is appropriate to recall that instances of deliberate violation of the state frontiers of the Soviet Union by American planes, including in the Far East, are far from rare. Protests have repeatedly been lodged with the U.S. Government over this matter.

In the light of these facts, the intrusion into the air space by the aforementioned plane cannot be regarded in any other way than a pre-planned act. It was obviously thought possible to attain special intelligence aims without hindrance using civilian planes as a cover.

More than that, there is reason to believe that those who organized this provocation deliberately desired a further aggravation of the international situation striving to smear the Soviet Union, to sow hostility towards it and to cast aspersions on the Soviet peace-loving policy.

This is illustrated also by the impudent, slanderous statement in respect to the Soviet Union that was made instantly by President Reagan of the United States.

TASS is authorized to state that in the leading circles of the Soviet Union regret is expressed over the loss of human life and at the same time a resolute condemnation of those who consciously or as a result of criminal disregard have allowed the death of people and are now trying to use this occurrence for unseemly political aims.

'RABID ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN' OVER AIR VIOLATION

PM051133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Provacateurs Cover Traces"]

[Text] Washington is feverishly covering up traces of the provocation staged against the Soviet Union with the utilization of the South Korean airliner, which flew out of the United States and intruded into the Soviet Union's air space.

The White House and the Department of State are mounting a world-wide rabid anti-Soviet campaign. The tone is set by the U.S. President. In his statements permeated with frenzied hatred and malice towards the Soviet state, and socialism, using as a cover-up bombastic phrases about "humanism" and "noble feelings", the head of the White House is trying to convince public opinion that the USSR allegedly is guilty of loss of life. Issuing forth torrents of vicious abuses, representatives of the U.S. Administration want to avoid answering clear questions: How did the plane happen to find itself in the air space of the Soviet Union, deviating by 500 kilometres from the existing international route? Why did the authorities of the U.S. and Japan, whose air traffic controllers supervise flights of planes on this route, knowing that the plane had remained for a long time in Soviet air space, fail to take appropriate measures to stop this flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Soviet Union?

U.S. journalists also have been putting these questions to the U.S. Administration, and each time its representative has wriggled out of answering them. However, the answer is necessary to find out the truth on who sent this plane into Soviet air space and for what purposes.

Let us quote a statement on this score, made on French television by General Gallois, a French expert on strategic issues. He declared:"The Soviet Armed Forces have two zones that may be considered as being top secret: the area of Murmansk in the Kola Peninsula and the zone of the Sea of Okhotsk, where the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island are situated. The general said, "a considerable part of the Soviet Navy is concentrated there and intercontinental ballistic missile testing facilities are located here." General Gallois recalled that several years ago the Soviet Air Force in the area of the Kola Peninsula forced what also was a "South Korean" plane to land. Now an aircraft of the same company emerges in another strategically important area of the USSR. The scientific commentator of the French television program TF-1 summed up explicity what had happened: "The Boeing-747 deliberately veered off course with the purpose of performing an intelligence mission."

Professor Stephen Meyer from the Massachusetts Technological Institute said that in the existing conditions the corresponding Soviet bodies had every reason to suspect that the plane was fulfilling an intelligence mission over a strategically important area.

U.S. officials are striving to prove that all this is "mere coincidence", that the plane "wandered off its flight path", that it "lost communications contact", and so on. What "loss of communications contact" can it be, if the U.S. authorities admitted that they had been following the flight throughout its duration? The flimsiness of the attempts of the White House to justify the "appearance of the South Korean plane in the air space of the Soviet Union by some technical malfunction" is also made obvious by the statements of G. Takeda, former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, who is presently the military observer of the newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN. "With the 'Boeing' having a computer on board, two pilots and a system of double-triple checking, the deviation of the South Korean airliner looks more than strange", he writes in this newspaper. This is also confirmed by a report published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Materials, which were made public by the Japanese news agency KYODO Tsushin, prove the discourse of U.S. Administration spokesman about some "technical troubles" on the intruder plane to be wholly untenable. Quoting sources which had been carefully monitoring that flight, the news agency reported that "the South Korean liner's radio communications with Japanese air traffic controller stations had been maintained almost until the very moment of the plane's disappearance". Thus, the Washington version that the plane's radio equipment got out of order and that its crews could not respond to the signals given to it does not correspond to reality. This is confirmed also by the fact, reported by KYODO that more than an hour after the Soviet planes' first attempted to establish contact with the Boeing, a message was sent from on board the plane, which said, in particular, "the plane's navigational equipment is operating normally."

According to Australian newspapers, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency followed the plane's flight most closely. A BBC broadcast pointed out that U.S. and Japanese tracking services had been continuously tracking the South Korean plane over the entire length of its route but had not adopted measures to correct its path.

The Western press also reported that the crews of the South Korean airliners on this route are made up solely of Air Force pilots.

The Australian newspaper, THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD pointed out, in its turn, that the Soviet Union could have mistaken the South Korean plane for a U.S. spy plane, since on radar it looked like an intelligence plane of the U.S. Air Force, and that it could also well be mistaken for a U.S. E-4B bomber.

All this corroborates the fact that the corresponding U.S. services had a direct connection to this provocation. The conclusion drawn by the New York correspondent of the Australian radio and television network ABC that the CIA's conduct in that whole affair appeared very suspicious, therefore, looks to have merit. Isn't it the involvement of the well-known terrorist center of the United States in the whole affair that caused U.S. State Department spokesman Hughes to sidestep on more than one occasion at a press conference in Washington, journalists' questions of why the corresponding U.S. and Japanese services had not warned the plane that it had violated the air space of the USSR and why they had not guided it out of there.

In this connection, it is proper to ask: What the thoroughly hypocritical "sorrow" demonstrated by the White House is based on? Or does Mr President believe that the very concept of national sovereignty no longer exists and one may intrude with impunity into the air space of independent states? Or is he viewing the whole world now as a "zone of U.S. vital interests"?

There is one more side to this question. The U.S. President in his speech asks: How can one conduct negotiations with a state that is capable of such actions?

This phrase in itself explains a great deal. Why so? Because the U.S. Administration is going out of its way to disrupt the process of the normalization of the situation in the world, to evade solving problems facing the world which are vital to the interests of nations.

The head of the White House is shedding hypocritic tears over what has happened! More than once the world has witnessed the situation when Washington officials speak of "humaneness", while at the same time U.S. Marines, acting in concert with Israeli aggressors, commit mass killings in Lebanon, when under the guidance of American instructors bandits perpetrate atrocities in sovereign Nicaragua and make short work of Salvadoran patriots. The world knows the worth of this "sorrow" and "concern for humaneness" -- some time ago these led [ona v svoye uremya privela] to the killing of several million people in Indochina.

The purpose of this provocation with the airline is more than obvious. However, the Washington administration will be unable to put the Soviet Union and its people in a bad light, as it is frantically trying to do these days. Its designs are frustrated by irrefutable facts. It will be impossible to cover up the traces of dirty deeds with the help of vicious abuses.

TASS ON U.S. RESPONSIBILITY FOR 'PROVOCATION'

PM051854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The American Political Intriguers Are Maneuvering"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is continuing to dodge and avoid giving straight answers about its criminal action. Unable to refute obvious facts confirming an incursion of a South Korean aircraft into Soviet territory, Washington is resorting to provocative devices, unleashing a crude anti-Soviet campaign and trying to blacken the USSR and its policy. The U.S. President, too, is taking part in this campaign. Just about twice a day, he hypocritically expresses his "condolences" and makes sanctimonious speeches about "humanism," "love of mankind" etc. All this crude, slanderous rhetroic is unworthy behavior by a head of state as prominent as the United States.

The instigators of the shameless brouhaha which the White House and R. Reagan personally are whipping up against the Soviet Union, literally are deliberately enflaming passions, piling one deception on another. They say nothing of the fact that responsibility for the provocation is borne by the U.S. services which sent the aircraft for reconnaissance purposes on a route angled 500 km into the Soviet Union's territory. In his address on the radio, the President tries to present the fact that the aircraft intruded and that it violated the Soviet borders as some kind of "good," and the measures adopted by the Soviet Union to defend its sovereign borders as some kind of "evil." He even goes so far as to give appraisals of the regimes of sovereign states, including the USSR. One wonders what right he has to judge all this? Who put him up as a judge of the social structure of the socialist states?

The U.S. press continues to ask the Reagan administration: How could it happen that the South Korean airplane was in the airspace of the USSR, and why did the U.S. not react to this fact, since it was fully aware that the airliner was in a zone out-of-bounds for flights of foreign aircraft? No comprehensible answer to these questions has been forthcoming from authoritative U.S. bodies. They recoil from the truth, have totally and fully pledged thmselves to the false versions, and they repeat them, trying to mislead people and hide the facts further.

"It is the Americans who could, and should, be obliged to report how the South Korean airliner was able to stray so far from its planned course, and how it could have been allowed to remain so long on this course" writes the British GUARDIAN. "It is they who could report how the plane, having set off across the Japanese islands for Seoul, turned up over the secret territory of Soviet Kamchatka and the Sakhalin Islands?"

"According to these same Americans, their intelligence service recorded for 2 hours all negotiations conducted in connection with the aircraft's incursion into foreign airspace, the Austrian VOLKSTIMME states. [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 6 September carries the same TASS report in its Morning Edition on page 4 that substitutes the word "exchanges" for "negotiations" in the preceding sentence.]

Surely this fact alone smells of clear and deliberate provocation? Were the Americans not thereby trying to test how the Soviet notification system [IZVESTIYA here reads: warning system] works, and risking people's lives?"

"Such a modern aircraft as the Boeing 747 could not 'erroneously' go off course and 'not notice' that it had encroached on another state's airspace" C. (Petrozellini), one of the most experienced Alitalia pilots, stated in an interview with the Italian newspaper UNITA. If one casts aside emotion and looks at the purely technical aspects of the matter, then it is wholly out of the question for an aircraft of the type given to go so far off its set course and for such a lengthy period of time. For the airliner's flight is constantly controlled by three computers, which in their turn check one another. The possibility of break-down and faults in the control system is totally excluded. Even stranger is the fact that the aircraft was flying without navigation lights and did not answer the inquiries addressed to it. Even if all four power supply systems went out of order, there is an emergency power supply. Only one thing, therefore, is possible: the deviation from its course was programmed back on the ground. [IZVESTIYA here adds "Therefore, what may be involved is a cold-blooded calculation by those with an interest in this 'mistake.'"]

"For a long time now the United States has been using giant Boeings as spy planes, notes the British DAILY STAR, exactly like the one lost by the South Koreans, without markings and crammed full of modern electronic apparatus. And of course the Russians know it". "The USSR could take an airliner for a U.S. spy plane flying along the Kamchatka coast," notes the U.S. television company CBS.

"The United States, writes the Portuguese paper O DIARIO was up to date from the very start on events surrounding the South Korean airliner. It is thus a question of a deliberate act, a provocation. The United States itself created this incident and now they intend to transform it into an international problem with far reaching consequences in order to sabotage still further the talks in Geneva and to hinder a return to the pursuit of the policy of detente in the very near future. There is nothing new in the anti-communist hysteria into which politicians and the mass media in the West have sunk. These methods are well known since they coincide fully with the methods of Hitlerite propaganda which 44 years ago inspired an 'attack' by Poland on Germany."

The ABC television company notes that R. Reagan "already has an entire set of actions ready concerning relations with Moscow." THE NEW YORK TIMES expresses itself even more openly, stating that, as R. Reagan calculates, "the aircraft incident will strengthen his position on the issues of the military budget and U.S. policy in Central America, and in the diplomatic sphere it will help to enlist support for Washington's plans connected with the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe."

"Certain circles are using the aircraft incident to justify their own course in the arms race," stated Oskar Lafontaine, prominent FRG politicians, chairman of the Saarland SPD organization and oberburgermeister of Saarbruecken. "However terrible it sounds, these circles are prepared to use even human victims to justify their arms race philosophy."

[IZVESTIYA here adds: The United States does not have any moral right to be "indignant" over this incident. Every fatality is terrible. But did not the United States wage the war in Vietnam, a war aimed exclusively against the civilian population? And is not the support of the ruling circles of the United States for the anti-people regime in El Salvador complicity in the killings?]

A number of foreign press organs, commenting on the attempts being made to involve the UN in the anti-Soviet campaign, with every good reason, and with growing anxiety, pose the question: What can one expect from a government which propagates this apology for "diplomacy"? It is logical to assume that in defending today the "right" of the trespasser-aircraft to carry out provocative flights, it will tomorrow justify "accidental" launchings of deadly missiles on foreign territory with the same irresponsibility and cynicism. A number of organs of the press recall that in 1978 in the area of Murmansk on the Kola Peninsula, an incident took place also involving a [IZVESTIYA here adds: South], Korean airplane, which violated Soviet airspace and was made to land on Soviet territory by Soviet aircraft. In mentioning this fact, the French press asks the question: Aren't these all links in a single chain -- penetration of USSR territory, of zones which are closed areas of strategic importance?

The lie set in motion by Washington is unlikely to live long. People will understand in the end, and the provocateurs will not escape responsibility for this criminal action towards the USSR, its sovereign rights and its security interests.

TASS REPORTS KAL'S 'DELIBERATE PROVOCATION'

LD051644 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Slander Campaign"]

[Text] Adopting a negative, obstructionist position practically at all the arms limitations talks, including those on nuclear arms limitations in Europe, whose crucial round is to begin on September 6 in Geneva, the U.S. Administration and the NATO military leadership are engaged in intensive preparations for deploying U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe. This is the actual intention of the Reagan administration. And no matter what the head of the White House would choose to say about the alleged "constructive approach" and "flexibility" of the United States, all the actions of Washington aim at blocking the talks and deploying first-strike weapons on the European Continent. All the talk that the negotiations in Geneva would take a more productive course if "Pershings" and cruise missiles begin to be deployed serves as yet another indication of the unconstructive and hypocritical position of the United States. Is it not clear that no talks can be pursued in this case since the Soviet Union is holding talks not in the interests of emplacing new missiles but in order to achieve a cardinal reduction in nuclear arms in Europe?

Against this background a rabid anti-Soviet campaign around a South Korean airliner, which left the United States and invaded the Soviet Union's airspace, shows itself in the true light. This deliberate provocation is called upon, in accordance with Washington's plans, to bring about a further aggravation of the international situation, to obstruct the arms limitation talks and create such conditions whereby the United States, as the White House believes, would manage to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union so as to dictate its will to it. But this is a short-sighted policy doomed to failure. And the responsibility for such a policy rests with the White House incumbent who, from the very beginning of his presidency, has been following a line toward aggravating relations with the USSR, who actually led into an impasse all the previous and current talks on issues of vital importance for curbing the arms race and ensuring the security of peoples.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1636 GMT on 5 September carries this report entitled, "The Motives Behind the Provocation" that here adds: That is precisely the aim of the provocation involving the South Korean plane. No matter what attempts are undertaken in the United States in order to discredit the Soviet Union and cast aspersions on its peace-loving policy, no matter how much Washington officials talk about their alleged "humanism" and "love of mankind," the worth of this prattling is well known. It is those who thwart all efforts directed at strengthening peace and curbing the arms race who are posing as "peace-makers" -- but crows are never whiter for washing themselves.]

Many foreign press bodies draw attention to the fact that despite the protest stated by the Soviet Union, despite the questions that Washington is asked by the world public, President Reagan, while kindling a malicious anti-Soviet campaign, continues to keep silent on how the South Korean plane found itself in the Soviet Union's airspace. Meanwhile, more and more new facts show that this was a deliberate provocation, planned in advance. This is also confirmed by the fact that, as it became known from the American press, Americans not only closely followed the actions of the intruding plane with the help of a satellite, but also directed into that same region their reconnaissance plane, an RC-135, which flew parallel to the South Korean airliner's flight path. "The report about the presence of a second plane, flying close to the intruding plane's route, raised new questions concerning that already confusing episode," THE NEW YORK TIMES states.

"Trying to overcome the resultant confusion, the U.S. Administration had to admit that a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane indeed crossed the course of the South Korean plane when the latter had intruded into Soviet airspace," the ABC Television Company stressed. Many observers ask in this connection: Was the American plane correcting the course of the South Korean intruder that had violated the borders of the USSR?

NEW YORK TIMES columnist Tom Wicker writes: "There is yet no answer to the question why the South Korean plane invaded Soviet airspace and remained there for 2 and 1/2 hours even after it had been detected by Soviet fighters. According to him, modern navigational equipment virtually rules out the initial supposition that it had somehow strayed from its course."

"Informed military people admit the possibility of the South Korean airliner carrying out a reconnaissance flight," writes the American newspaper SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER. In the words of these officials. "Some foreign airlines routinely engage in aerial reconnaissance and intelligence data collection. One U.S. official with close ties to military intelligence said that planes belonging to governments considered friendly to the United States are equipped in the United States with special photo and filming equipment and other instruments for intelligence data collection. In the process, it is assumed that the information gathered will be transmitted to the American Government."

Observers also took note of a statement by Ernest Volkman, national security issues editor of the U.S. DEFENCE SCIENCE MAGAZINE, who told the "Canadian Broadcasting Company" that aircraft of the "Korean Airlines" regularly carry out flights in Soviet airspace to engage in military reconnaissance activity. Noting that crews in that airline not infrequently include South Korean officers, Volkman said that in many cases, special sensors and photo and filming equipment on board the planes they pilot give "more accurate data than those that can be obtained via satellites". He pointed out that some foreign passenger planes and airlines are equipped with special equipment at U.S. military bases.

The Soviet interceptor, foreign commentators note, tried to make the South Korean plane land at one of the Soviet airfields nearby. What happened of it? "First the invading plane," the British DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, "made a sharp turn to the right, changing the course of its flight from south to west and heading deeper into the Soviet Union's air space, and then again made a turn toward Japan as if trying to escape." G.S. Cooper, commodore (ret.), Air Force writer for THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, notes that, judging from everything, the crew of the South Korean plane, trying to conceal the hard fact of the violation of the Soviet Union's air space by them, made an "attempt at escaping under the cover of night so as not to explain later how the airliner appeared over a Soviet airfield."

The White House is maneuvering, trying in every way to cover up the traces of the provocation engineered by it. This was illustrated anew by a briefing in the White House on the results of President Reagan's meeting with a group of U.S. congressional leaders. The President ordered fragments of recordings of radio conversations conducted by the crew of the Soviet interceptor plane to be played back at the briefing. However, although it was announced that the recording lasted 8 minutes, the playback ran for a mere 2 minutes. Deputy White House Press Secretary Speakes was asked a question which, differently worded, was repeated throughout the briefing: How to explain the fact that, according to a statement by Congressman Wright who attended the meeting with the President, he heard the Soviet pilot saying on several occasions that there was a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane in the air? Speakes admitted that American reconnaissance planes were "routinely" making flights along the borders of the Soviet Union. However, he dodged the question put to him. Neither did he answer the question why the media were not allowed to listen to recordings of conversations between the South Korean pilot and ground control, although the South Korean plane was flying for a long time over Soviet territory and kept in contact with ground control.

The American ABC Television Company has reported that, according to the admission of the Pentagon's specialists, the Soviet Air Force plane "indeed tried to establish radio contact with the South Korean plane." U.S. officials also admit the fact that in darkness Soviet pilots could have mistaken a Boeing 747 for a U.S. Air Force reconnaissance plane, the RC-135, a modification of the Boeing 707, which is smaller than the Boeing 747. Observers have also drawn attention to the fact that the initial U.S. version named the Soviet fighter that participated in the incident as a MIG-23, whereas today Washington said it was a SU-15 fighter. "Despite the presence of secret military facilities in that area," Major General J. Keegan, former head of the U.S. Air Force Intelligence Service, has told the British OBSERVER, "the South Koreans continued to fly too close to it, and so they got what they were asking for."

Washington is sparing no efforts to use the incident to accelerate the spin of the flywheel of the anti-Soviet propaganda, to fuel anti-Sovietism and to organize provocations against Soviet organizations in the USA. But what is now being passed off as "mass demonstrations" in the USA, however, in reality represents gatherings of reactionary elements encouraged by authorities. What attracts attention is that the representatives of bourgeois press, radio and television are informed about all anti-Soviet gatherings and other similar actions in advance, and arrive at the scene even before they are held.

"Inhuman action", "barbarity" -- is how Reagan practices his anti-Soviet attacks. One would be in order to ask: Since when has it been, that a crude and carefully planned provocation -- the intrusion by a foreign spy plane into the air space of a sovereign state -- is referred to as a "lawful act" while the defence by that state of its sovereignty and inviolability of its frontiers -- as "barbarity"?

The Soviet Union has always defended and will continue to defend the inviolability of its frontiers. As to the insinuations and the malicious anti-Soviet attacks by the U.S. President, they cannot be described otherwise than as a component of the U.S. Administration's efforts to fuel tensions in order to put the world on the brink of a dangerous confrontation.

AIR DEFENSE CHIEF ROMANOV ON AIR PROCEDURES

PM051628 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Colonel General S. Romanov, chief of the Main Staff of the Air Defense Forces: "Political Provocation With Far-Reaching Aims"]

[Text] As is known, the mass media in the West is presenting the fact of the intrusion of an unidentified aircraft into the USSR's airspace in a distorted and sharply anti-Soviet spirit. They want to present the affair to public opinion as if the Soviet side is guilty of the loss of this aircraft.

In reality, however, the whole thing was far from that.

The circumstances surrounding this most crude violation of the Soviet frontier have been set out in sufficient detail in the known TASS statement. I would like to add that the foreign aircraft deviated by hundreds of kilometers from the established flight path and intruded deeply into the USSR's airspace. In so doing the aircraft also crudely violated the international civil aviation flight rules, including the provisions of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation.

One can only feel puzzlement and indignation over the fact that the crew of the aircraft -- if, as they are now trying to assert, it was carrying out a normal New York-Seoul flight -- did not observe the flight rules -- and the most elementary ones, at that -- about which it undoubtedly knew. Otherwise, it should not have been allowed to make the flight.

Let me explain my thinking: In accordance with the Chicago Convention (Appendix 2: Flight Rules), in the event of a deviation from a course established by international rules, an aircraft that -- within the limits of the air space of a sovereign country whose borders have been violated -- is intercepted by an aircraft of that country, must immediately follow the instructions of the interceptor, making and replying to visual signals in accordance with the explanations in the supplement to this appendix. The crew of the violating aircraft did not react to these signals.

Moreover, carrying out a flight in defiance of the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization, with extinguished air navigation lights and collision avoidance lights, the crew failed to react to all of our fighter-interceptor's actions. The pilot of our fighter-interceptor undertook repeated attempts to bring the intruding aircraft to the nearest Soviet airfield for a long time. The crew also failed to react to the indications of instruments showing that the aircraft was flying not over the sea, where it should have been flying, but over the dry land of the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Island of Sakhalin. Aircraft of this type are equipped with the most up-to-date navigational and radar apparatus and repeated backup systems.

Moreover, there is a whole series of air, visual, and radio methods approved by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, that interceptor aircraft use to let the crew of an aircraft being intercepted know that it has violated the airspace of another state and gone off course.

This is primarily the establishment of radio communications with the violating aircraft using a known general call signal on the distress frequency of 121.5 MHz and repeating this call on another distress frequency. Despite all his attempts to establish radio communication with the violator, the Soviet pilot was unable to do this since the crew of the violator was not replying to the radio signals that were being sent.

The pilot then resorted to visual maneuvers by his aircraft: rolling from wing to wing. Furthermore, our interceptor was flying with lights turned on, which it flashed at the crew of the violating aircraft in order to attract its attention to itself. However, neither the waggling of the wings nor the flashing of the lights brought the desired result. The violating aircraft continued its flight at a height of between eight and ten thousand meters at night over the territory of the Soviet Union.

If this were a normal aircraft it should have flown by the well-known New York-Seoul route, which runs far from our frontier and our airspace. It must be said that responsibility for the control of air traffic on this route is divided between the United States and Japan on a line level with the southern tip of Kamchatka in the region of 47 degrees latitude North and 162 degrees longitude East. American and Japanese air traffic control organs are each responsible for a sector of the route within the frontiers of which the flight in question was being carried out. For the uninitiated, it should be added that the crew of the aircraft that carried out this trip was obliged upon entering a new sector of the air route to report to the ground flight control point that it was leaving their sector and request permission from the air control point (in this case the Japanese one) to enter their sector, as well as requesting information on flight conditions on the next sector of the route.

Having used all possibilities to draw attention to itself and take the violating aircraft out of our sovereign airspace, the pilot of our interceptor fired warning shots with tracer shells along the violating aircraft's course in order to again draw the attention of the violating aircraft's crew to the most coarse violation of our airspace. Such a measure is also provided for by the rules. That is firing the interceptor aircraft's standard weapon parallel to the violating aircraft's course.

This should have been known perfectly by the crew of the aircraft that had intruded. The more so, in view of the fact that the Soviet state has distributed to all countries, including the United States and Japan, regulations from the USSR's Air Navigational Information Handbook to the effect that an aircraft of a foreign state that has violated the rules for flights over the territory of the USSR may be intercepted by aircraft of the air defense and compelled to land at any airfield they may require.

It would seem that all is clear; everything has been provided for by the rules for flights on international routes. However, the ground flight control services on this international flight did nothing to warn the Boeing 747 aircraft that it had gone off course.

Attention cannot fail to be drawn to the more than strange behavior, not just of the crew of the aircraft in question, but of the air traffic control organs on the route -- in this case those of the United States and Japan. Under international agreements they are obliged, as states which have signed these aggreements, to control the flight of the aircraft.

As we see from what happened, everything was not like this. It was as if the aircraft was stealing over our territory under cover of night. There is no doubt that this was a deliberate act and a coarse anti-Soviet provocation.

In the West they make a great deal of noise about the fact that the Soviet pilot was well aware that he had a civil aircraft before him. But the Soviet pilot did not know precisely that. The aircraft was flying without lights and its outlines are very similar to those of the American RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft. The pilot was unable to determine what function was being carried out by the violating aircraft.

It has to be said that deliberate violations of the state frontiers of the Soviet Union, including those in the Far East, by American aircraft are far from isolated occurences.

This year alone American military aircraft, including carrier-based aircraft, have violated the frontier of the USSR in the region of the Kuril Islands on nine occasions. In addition, violations have taken place this year in the Bering Straits in the neighbourhood of Ostrov Ratmanova. All these facts indicate that the U.S. Air Force and Navy are doing this deliberately in order to aggravate Soviet-American relations, which are already sharp. These crude violations of our sovereignty were not fortuitous. They are nothing other than a sanctioned provocation. Without doubt, all this hampers the cause of improving relations between our countries. It can give rise only to the great suspicion and lack of trust between them. The extremely crude anti-Soviet reaction of the U.S. President to the incident involving the violating aircraft cannot fail to give rise to deep indignation amongst the Soviet people.

If one thinks about this exceptional -- let me say quite bluntly -- this unprecedented occurrence, then one comes to the view that the scenario, in all its details, for this occurrence was made on the other side of the ocean. It is there that they placed the lives of a large number of people at stake. These people have certainly not lost their lives 'through the fault of the Soviets', as some people are shouting in the West. They are yet further victims of 'the cold war,' an apologist and champion of which is the White House. History will make it responsible. History will present it with the account for these lives, too.

REAGAN SPEECH ON PLANE INCIDENT 'SLANDEROUS'

LD060719 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] President Reagan has urged Congress to approve his giant military programs using the incident with the incursion of the plane in the airspace of the Soviet Union as a pretext. In an aggressive, hateful speech President Reagan stressed the need to further rearm America. He admitted that legislators has serious objections against the unbridled arms race. The U.S. President made bitter slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union in a **bid** to arouse an outburst of anti-Soviet sentiment in the American nation. We must maintain peace through force, he said in conclusion. President Reagan reported that the American side was breaking off negotiations with the Soviet Union on a number of issues of mutual interest and urged U.S. allies to introduce trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

RC-135 USE OF CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT AS COVER CITED

LD060806 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 6 TASS -- U.S. "RC-135" spy planes constantly use civilian air liners of various companies of the world for "covering up" reconnaissance flights near the territory of the USSR. This has been admitted by a spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department, UPI reports.

Commenting on this statement, the news agency pointed out that the spy planes stuffed with electronic equipment fly directly above passenger planes in order to deceive radar stations of the USSR anti-aircraft defense. The news agency underlines that it is exactly such a spy plane which was in the air space near the South Korean plane and even twice crossed its route.

'DIRECT INVOLVEMENT' OF CIA IN AIRCRAFT CASE

LD041435 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary entitled "Provocative Actions of the U.S. Administration," by Vitaliy Kobysh]

[Text] Hello there, Comrades! Washington's leader are currently demonstrating to what provocations they are prepared to resort in order to exacerbate the world situation.

A TASS report published today cites very convincing facts that show the direct involvement of the CIA in the latest dirty affair, played out, this time, in the Soviet Union's airspace in the Far East.

A South Korean aircraft -- an American-made Boeing 747 -- was heading for Seoul, or at least so it was stated. This aircraft of gigantic size, manned by Air Force pilots and equipped with the most up-to-date means of communication and other equipment, however, strayed by some mysterious means no less than 500 km from the international air corridor, wedged itself deep into the USSR's airspace and passed over installations that even the American press counts as among the most secret. And it went not toward Seoul, but toward Vladivostok.

As it turned out, the plane was under the vigilant surveillance of the tracking services of the United States and Japan. The American Central Intelligence Agency did not let it out of its sight for a second. Observations of the flight were also conducted by space satellite. So how can one believe what is now being said in the American White House -- that it was all a mistake, that it was accidental?

And when a few years ago another South Korean aircraft found itself over Soviet territory where there were installations of strategic importance, in another area, on the Kola Peninsula, was it also accidental?

It is not merely such a comparison which suggests itself, but one and the same handwriting can be seen: chilling handwriting of the American special services, for whom human lives mean nothing. President Reagan of the United States and his men are now shouting themselves hoarse, declaring that it was a civilian aircraft with civilians on board. That is just the point! That is the horror of it -- that knowing about it, the relevant American services used the plane for their dirty ends. This operation is like a missile with a multiple warhead. On the one hand, the South Korean airplane was used for reconnaissance purposes. On the other, they have now raised a heart-rending shriek, accusing the Soviet Union of all mortal sins. But they are themselves the sinners who will perhaps never be absolved of their sins.

As far as we are concerned, like any self-respecting state, we are doing no more than look after our sovereignty, which we shall permit no one to violate.

And all the same, why has this universal outcry gone up? It is because Washington believes that the worse the atmosphere in the world, the better the situation for the implementation of the imperialist plans of the United States and NATO and the easier it is for them to evade agreements to halt the arms race and rid mankind of the nuclear threat.

That is the gist of the matter -- yet another dirty affair that brings disgrace to the American Administration. They shall never succeed in smearing us.

CIA SEEN PLANNING KAL AIRCRAFT 'PROVOCATION'

PM051718 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[A. Leontyev "Observer's Notes": "Dangerous Deviation"]

[Text] Irrefutable facts prove that the intrusion by an American-made South Korean aircraft into the USSR's air space in the Far East was in no way fortuitous. It was an operation that was planned in advance and prepared in detail. Planned and prepared, judging by the handwriting, by the U.S. CIA. And the CIA in turn, received a prepared scenario from even more elevated spheres in Washington.

So why is all this being done? First a scheme for a dirty and dangerous provocation is elaborated and then, when it has been carried out, a hypocritical attempt is made to blame somebody else for what has been done and to use the Soviet Union's legitimate actions in defense of the inviolability of its borders and its air space as a pretext for unleashing an anti-Soviet slander campaign on an unprecedented scale. A campaign in which its initiators would like to enlist not only the U.S. allies in military-political blocs but virtually the entire world community.

And so Washington is breaking into indecent abuse of the Soviet Union. Everything has been brought into play -- direct slander of Soviet policy, attempts to portray the White House as some kind of selfless champion of human rights, and even direct threats toward our country.

If you familiarize yourself with statements by American officials, the content of radio and television broadcasts, and newspaper reports you get the impression not that the USSR's air space has been violated, but that a Soviet aircraft has intruded into the skies over California or Texas. But the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Sakhalin Island are Soviet territory.

So why all this fuss? It is a matter of a dangerous deviation. Not only a deviation by the trespassing aircraft from an international flight path. A deviation of Washington's entire foreign policy course.

Attention has immediately been drawn in the West to the fact that in his public statements, the head of the White House has not only mounted his favorite hobbyhorse, depicting the Soviet Union as "an evil fiend" and the United States "a bastion of good." He immediately expressed himself in terms to the effect that it is allegedly impossible to conduct any talks with the Soviet Union and that the United States must arm itself further. And this position on the part of Washington -- a position spelled out with such pomp -- is the essence of what is happening. And all the talk about "humanitarianism" and "condolences" to the near ones of the passengers aboard the South Korean aircraft is nothing but playing to the gallery. Nothing but hypocritical attempts to produce tears. But these prove to be crocodile tears! American troops brutally destroyed millions of Koreans and Vietnamese. Today they are killing Lebanese. American weapons are being used against peaceful inhabitants of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Chad.... Why are there no tears for this?

Yes, in the face of irrefutable facts the United States cannot fail to acknowledge that the South Korean aircraft went off course (or, to put it more precisely, was following a course charted on maps at the CIA). But they refuse to acknoweldge that Washington's policy is assuming an increasingly dangerous tilt -- a tilt in the direction of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, in the direction of preparation for war, no matter how they may describe it there -- "limited," "protracted," or something else.

In the light of recent events it is becoming particularly obvious that Washington needed the criminal provocation in the Far East to raise even higher the pitch of military hysteria, the arms race, and preparations for war. And those who contemplate gaining political capital from this new anti-Soviet provocation are cruelly deluding themselves. In the final analysis, anti-Soviets have always ended up in a mess. And they are getting into a mess this time too.

747 COURSE CONSIDERED 'PLOTTED WELL IN ADVANCE'

LD061059 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] We now offer the views of Soviet civil aviation experts about the provocation committed by a foreign plane in Soviet airspace. Our reporters talked with them at Vnukovo Airport in Moscow.

The aircraft traffic control center supervises flights over much of the European part of the Soviet Union. Equipped with computers it can pinpoint the location of all aircraft in the area, including their course, speed and altitude. The data are displayed on screens in front of the air traffic controllers. Services of the same accuracy and reliability supervise flights in the Soviet Union and other countries. Anatoliy (Prishni) was in charge of the air traffic control shift at Vnukova airport when our reporters were there. What did he think of the Boeing 747 violation of Soviet airspace?

Anatoliy (Prishni) says the aircraft did not stray off couse. This was planned in advance. No aircraft can possibly deviate 500 kms off course and not be told of that by the air traffic controllers. Even if a controller slackens his atttention, which is extraordinary in itself, the maximum departure would be 50 km, but in this case the plane was in Soviet airspace for 2 hours. Failure of navigation equipment, (Prishni) believes, should be ruled out as well. The type of aircraft involved have first-rate navigation instruments of the most up-to-date makes. Boeings have triple-redundancy computer systems. Our controllers deal with such planes on international routes crossing Soviet territory. Their crews closely follow all instructions from air controllers. So what is said to have been an error by the intruder plane was a course plotted well in advance of the flight . For this reason this is nothing but a provocation. I am saying this as a professional. As a citizen I think it's outrageous. It's a case of crude violation of this country's sovereignty. so said Anatoliy (Prishni).

Now here is the opinion of a first-rate pilot and crew commander, Vladimir (Novikov), who's been in aviation for 40 years.

[Begin (Novikov) recording in Russian with superimposed translation] As a civil aviation pilot I feel strongly about this provocation against my country. There is no describing this flight otherwise. It was a violation of all flying regulation. The American-made Boeing flew without any navigational strobe lights on. The crew wouldn't respond to the actions of the Soviet fighter-interceptor whose pilot had for a long time tried to direct the intruder aircraft to the nearest Soviet airfield. The crew couldn't have failed to take a warning from the instruments that the plane was flying not over the sea as scheduled but over parts of the Soviet Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island. [end recording]

Can you imagine yourself in such a situation? Our reporters asked. No, (Novikov) answered, this is absolutely impossible. A modern plane is a sophisticated contrivance controlled by computers. All flights are pre-programmed and the computers -- three in the case of a Boeing -- control the flight all along. But this is just one thing, the technical aspect of the matter, so to speak. There is also the moral side. This provocation cynically put lives, human lives, at stake. The people fell victims to an inhuman action now known to have been the work of America's secret services which stop at nothing in their attempts to worsen the already complex international situation. So said Vladimir (Novikov).

ROK 'MILITARY HYSTERIA,' EXERCISES ATTACKED

PM021516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Dmitriy Kosyrev under the Rubric "Commentator's Column": "To The Wail of Sirens"]

[Text] Large-scale exercises by the Seoul regime's Army are underway in South Korea. Their nature is overtly provocative: the deflection of a mythical "attack from the north" is being rehearsed. The population has also been drawn into the exercises -- the troops and police are forming "civil defense" detachments in the cities.

The militarist training sessions have become a permanent feature of life in South Korea for over 30 years -- ever since successive pro-U.S. cliques have ruled there, on soil occupied by the U.S. military. "You form the impression that people here think only of war," a correspondent for the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR writes. The atmosphere of military hysteria is being fueled to vindicate the repressions against dissidents, for political terror, and for the suppression of opposition to the regime. And -- most important -- to justify the presence of the 40,000-strong U.S. occupation corps in the south of the peninsula.

The U.S. military presence in South Korea is constantly expanding: it is planned to send Pershing-II and cruise missiles and neutron warheads there to supplement the existing nuclear weapons. This spring it was announced that a new squadron of U.S. Air Force A-10 ground-attack aircraft and M-48 tanks was to be dispatched to the South. Washington's military aid to Seoul in 1984 will total $230 million -- $20 million more than this year. But the South Korean population will pay a far higher price for these preparations: the maintenance of the 650,000-strong army, one of the Pentagon's "most reliable" allies, will swallow 30-40 percent of the state budget.

Who would believe that militarist activity of this magnitude was necessary to repel the nonexistent "threat from the North?" The aggressive alliance between Washington and Seoul in which Tokyo has also been involved recently is unequivocally aimed at strengthening one of the outposts of U.S. imperialism in the immediate vicinity of the socialist countries' borders. In South Korea another launchpad, in addition to West Europe, is being prepared for U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons targeted against the socialist countries.

But the whine of the air raid sirens which is constantly being heard in South Korea will not stifle the voices demanding the restoration of rights and freedoms there, the abolition of the antipopular dictatorship, the implementation of the Korean people's dream -- the unification of their motherland -- and the expulsion of the U.S. occupiers from the south of the peninsula.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 September in its Second Edition carries on page 5 under the "Commentator's Column" rubric a 450-word commentary by Vladimir Shelkov entitled "Following in Washington's Wake" on the start of UK naval exercises codenamed "Eastern Express" which will last some 8 months. The Shelkov commentary replaces the above commentary by Dmitriy Kosyrev]

POLISH NEWS AGENCY HITS REAGAN 'INTERFERENCE'

PM051216 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "PAP Rejoinder"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep -- The PAP agency has transmitted a rejoinder under the heading "Reagan Continues To Interfere in Poland's Affairs" which says in part: Using the so-called third anniversary of the signing of the August accords in Poland as a pretext, the U.S. President has come out with a statement which testifies that he has no intention of giving up interference in Poland's internal affairs.

For the present Washington administration any occasion is acceptable for taking up arms against Poland and at the same time, as in the present case, also against all other socialist countries, PAP notes. Therefore it is not surprising that Reagan, even though on vacation in California, came out with a statement.

In this statement, which testifies to the U.S. President's ignorance of Poland's contemporary history and the processes taking place in that country, Reagan claims, for instance, that the Polish working class is allegedly "bidding defiance" and that Solidarity is "an example of fortitude." He is trying to give an assessment of the events which have taken place in Poland during the past 3 years which is far removed from the truth.

Finally, Reagan preaches to the Polish Government and even resorts to blackmail -- as has repeatedly happened in the past -- stating that he is ready "to change" the attitude to Poland provided that the Polish Government changes its domestic policy. This is nothing but an attempt to force on Poland a political course advantageous to the United States.

NEW UNIONS GAIN 'CONFIDENCE' OF POLISH WORKERS

PM050915 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Sep 83 p 3

[TASS report: "RUDE PRAVO on Polish Trade Unions"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Sep -- The newspaper RUDE PRAVO has published an article about Polish trade unions. Party and state organs at all levels, the author of the article writes, regard the trade unions as a helper in the restoration of the country's economic and social life. Within the relatively short spell of their existence the new trade unions have gained the confidence and respect of a considerable section of Polish working people.

The process of the restoration of the trade union movement in Poland, RUDE PRAVO notes, is still taking place in an acute political struggle. Socialism's enemies are not fastidious in the choice of the means and forms of this struggle; they have recourse to violence, blackmail, and boycott. Opposition to the development of the new trade unions comes above all from the leaders of the former Solidarity, backed by Western subversive centers. However, their attempts are meeting with less and less response in society. The workers, who account for almost 80 percent of the members of the new trade unions, are becoming increasingly aware of the harmfulness of these extremist leaders' schemes and objectives.

REPORT ON POLAND'S PZPR POLITBURO MEETING

LD031054 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw September 3 TASS -- According to a PAP news dispatch, the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee reviewed the domestic political and economic situation and pointed out that it was constantly improving. There are positive phenomena in social and public life.

The Politbureau, the news dispatch points put, voiced its opinion of the 1980 accords on more than one occasion. The public attitude to the third anniversary of those accords was considerate and respectful.

The underground and its allies, despite the efforts made with the support of Western centres of subversion, failed to provoke a broad response from the population, with the exception of limited incidents. The appeals for "go slow" work and mass-scale demonstrations against the state failed.

The people, the working class and the intellectuals strongly denounced these slogans. The normal pace of work was maintained throughout the country on August 31. Workers opted for tranquility and this sensible, civic-minded approach deserves respect and recognition.

The party leadership is in favour of concord and dialogue with all those who want a speedier emergence from the socio-economic crisis and entry onto the road of development ensuring better living conditions and satisfaction of the needs of the people, and also the strengthening of the socialist state. At the same time it will resolutely fight its political adversaries.

Noting the 44th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War, the communique continues, the Polish people voice worry over the development of the international situation caused by the pernicious policy of arms build-up escalated by the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies.

The new major peace initiative of the Soviet Union put forward by Yuriy Andropov paves the way to nuclear disarmament and continued peace and, in particular, meets the deep-going vital interests of the Polish people. We are fully supporting it.

The Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee evaluated the circumstances and the results of the official visit of the party and state delegation of the GDR to Poland and their importance to the further extension of fraternal relations between the two countries and peoples and to the strengthening of the unity and might of the country of the socialist community.

USSR TROOPS, FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEET IN GDR

PM020915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Gordeyev report: "Guests of Soviet Servicemen"]

[Text] A meeting has been held between Soviet Army servicemen and employees belonging to the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and E. Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, and P. Kruenger, secretary of the Central Board of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

Comrades Mueckenberger and Krueger told the servicemen about the German-Soviet Friendship Society's tasks in the light of the 10th SED Congress decisions and about how they are being embodied in concrete deeds. Colonel General A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Political Directorate sincerely thanked the guests for the great work being done by the GDR's party, state, and social organizations in internationalist education and wished the society's members new successes in their noble cause.

WEST EUROPEANS REACT TO KOREAN PLANE INCIDENT

Italian Questions 'Error'

LD041242 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Rome September 4 TASS -- The South Korean Boeing 747, which disappeared on a flight from the United States to Seoul, could not have "erroneously" strayed off its course and "not noticed" that it was invading the air space of another state. This was told in an interview to L'UNITA by Constantino Petrozellini, whom the newspaper characterizes as one of the most experienced Alitalia pilots. He has worked in civil aviation more than a quarter century, 11 years of them as the first pilot of a Boeing-747.

Casting aside emotions and turning to the purely technical aspects of the problem, it is quite impossible that a plane of this type can veer off its plotted course, particularly for a long period, the pilot says. The flight is constantly controlled by three computers, checking and re-checking one another.... In addition, the computers are linked to the auto pilot and the plane commander can at any moment accurately define the coordinates of his plane. Petrozellini stresses that the failure or breakdown of this control system is absolutely ruled out.

It seems even more strange that the plane was flying without navigational lights and did not answer queries, the Italian pilot continued. Even if all the four power systems went out of order, the plane carried an emergency power reserve enabling it to give signals and to operate side lights.

The only "error" I think possible in the case of the South Korean plane, the Italian pilot concludes, is that deviation from its course was pre-programmed on the ground, when data was being fed into its computer system. But even in that case compulsory triple control of this information precludes the possibility that the crew did not know what it was.

This shows that what actually took place only was a deliberate calculation of people with an interest in that "error."

Plane Ignored Rules

LD051027 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna September 5 TASS -- With a reference to the opinion of the Austrian airlines "AUA", the newspaper KURIER in its today's issue calls the attention to gross violation of the rules of international air communication by a South Korean plane.

Planes of the "AUA" airlines, the newspaper writes, do not fly polar routes but the conditions of these flights are known to all: Beyond the permitted route, the USSR territory is prohibited to entry by foreign planes. If an intruder-plane violates the air space and ignores the signals of interceptor planes the USSR does not guarantee its safety. Any pilot of international airlines can read this provision. How could a South Korean plane stray so far from the course will remain a riddle for experts. The Boeing 747 plane has three navigation systems independent of each other. Experts are of the opinion that such a deviation is possible only in case of the incorrect programming of all the three onboard computers. But even if the technical systems of navigation and communication went out of order, the pilot should have reacted to international visual signals and made an enforced landing, KURIER stresses.

U.S. 'Provocation' Charged

LD041035 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna September 4 TASS -- The incident with the South Korean plane which violated the Soviet border graphically shows how imperative it is to break at long last the vicious circle of involving mankind in another phase of the cold war, the newspaper VOLKSTIMME stresses. It is necessary to spare no effort to work for detente and for establishing an international climate in which it is possible to trust one another. This means that it is necessary first and foremost to put an end to the arms race, to preparations for another world war and for delivering "the first nuclear strike" on the Soviet Union, and for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe for this purpose.

Why did not the South Korean plane heed warnings from the Soviet side and veer towards the Pacific but instead continued to violate Soviet airspace over the Kamchatka? The newspaper asks. Why did it head for the Sakhalin instead? But the most strange thing is that during two hours, according to the Americans themselves, their intelligence service was recording on tape all the radio conversations between the Soviet fighter and Soviet ground control. Now the Americans refuse to divulge what was recorded on tape under the pretext that it is a "military secret." Doesn't this smack of obvious provocation? Did not the Americans attempt to "test" how the Soviet warning system works, risking the lives of many people in the process?

The newspaper strongly denounces the U.S. officialdom, which, instead of calmly examining what took place and correctly evaluating it, is exploiting the incident as a pretext to bring anti-Soviet hysteria to the boiling point.

GROMYKO PARIS VISIT DELAYED 'AT MUTUAL REQUEST'

NC051242 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Exceprts] Paris, Sept 5 (AFP) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's scheduled visit starting here today was postponed, at mutual request, because of the Korean airliner incident, reliable sources said. The postponement of the Gromyko visit to France was announced earlier today in Paris. The Foreign Ministry said that the "working visit...will take place at the end of the week." But there was no confirmation in Moscow and no mention of the postponement in the Soviet mass media.

Reliable sources here said France was anxious to maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union and had no wish to have a head-on confrontation, as seemed likely had Mr Gromyko come to Paris. The postponement of the Gromyko meeting would in any case give further time to study all aspects of the downing of the airliner, reportedly by Soviet jets. Mr Gromyko was scheduled to meet his French counterpart Claude Cheysson, but no firm meeting had been decided on with President Francois Mitterrand.

NATO FORCES BEGIN FALL MANEUVERS IN EUROPE

'Ample Express-83' in Denmark

LD042302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 04 Sep 83

[Text] Copenhagen, 4 Sep (TASS) -- Major military maneuvers codenamed "Ample Express-83" began on Danish territory today.

Taking part in them are approximately 12,000 soldiers and officers and a large amount of military equipment from the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, as well as Denmark. These form part of the so-called NATO "mobile forces," established to operate on European territory in the event of "exceptional circumstances."

According to the newspaper AKTUELT, during the maneuvers, which are part of the major NATO military demonstration "Autumn Forge-83", operations by land forces in conditions of a "crisis situation" in the north of Western Europe will be practiced. The "war games" will last until 2 October.

"Ample Express-83" is not the only maneuver to be held in Denmark this month. From 16 to 22 September yet another provocative show of force off the shores of this Scandinavian country is planned -- naval exercises by the NATO member countries under the codename "Botany Bay." Ships from Denmark, the FRG, Britain and the Netherlands will be involved.

'Autumn Forge-83' Across Europe

LD022218 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn, September 2 TASS -- A major NATO military show of force, an annual series of exercises, "Autumn Forge-83" opened today. Taking part in the opening ceremony at the Ramstein airbase in the FRG were NATO Supreme Allied Commander-Europe U.S. General Bernard Rogers, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, representatives of the top military of the NATO bloc. Setting the tone for another provocation, Rogers and Joseph Luns declared in favour of conducting a "tough course" with regard to socialist countries and emphasized the firm intention to implement the NATO decision to deploy 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. The NATO leaders made crude attacks on participants in the mass anti-missile protests in Western Europe, resorted to overt threats to them.

As the NATO military command reported earlier, about 300 thousand officers and men from 13 NATO countires, about 2,000 planes and over 300 ships will take part in the "Autumn Forge-83" exercises. The main part of 28 various exercises in the framework of "Autumn Forge-83" exercises to last from September 2 to mid-November will take place on forest-grown plains and highland areas of Benelux countries and the FRG. But practically the entire territory of Western Europe from Nordcap in the north of Norway to the Mediterranean will be the area of exercises of land forces, air forces and navy. The airlifting of 17 thousand U.S. officers and men from the United States to Western Europe will be drilled during "Reforger" operation.

Other major exercises include "Display Determination" in the Mediterranean and Italy, "Confident Enterprise" in the FRG, "Cold Fire" in the FRG and Benelux countries, "Ample Express" in Denmark, "Bar Frost" in Norway and "Atlantic Lion" in the Netherlands.

Observers point out that the scope of these autumnal exercises for the numerical strength of the troops engaged and for the area is growing with every year. Observers note that NATO's new military show has qualitatively new tasks. The methods of so-called "limited" war against countries of the socialist community will specifically be drilled during "Autumn Forge-83" exercises. The concept of the "possibility" of such a war is being stubbornly imposed by the United States on its partners in the NATO bloc.

U.S. MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN LEBANON CRITICIZED

'Full-Scale Combat' Decried

PM021405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "Intervention Broadens"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Sep -- The United States intends to make still more active use of its military strength for gross interference in Lebanon's affairs. This was confirmed by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' utterances at a press conference which he gave in the U.S. capital.

He stated high-handedly that the "United States is intervening in the events in Lebanon" and that the administration will continue "to support the multinational force and the U.S. Marines which are part of this force." The U.S. troops sent into Lebanon under the false pretext of safeguarding security and "maintaining peace" in that country have launched full-scale combat actions which have led to numerous casualties. Shultz persistently denied that Washington plans to increase the U.S. military contingent in Lebanon, which at present already numbers 1,200 servicemen. However, according to U.S. press reports, the Pentagon is planning to increase its strength by 1,000 more men. A U.S. naval armada has been drawn up off the Lebanese seaboard. In the White House, the UPI agency reports, a session of the crisis-management group is continuing to discuss the situation in Lebanon under the chairmanship of U.S. Vice-President George Bush.

The administration's policy with a view to expanding military operations against the Lebanese people is meeting growing opposition in the U.S. Congress. C. Percy, (Republican, Illinois), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, pointed out in an interview with STAR COURIER that the continued presence of U.S. troops in Lebanon contravenes the War Powers Act. "It is obvious that their presence in Lebanon does not serve the restoration of peace and tranquillity in that country," stated S. Stratton, member of the House Armed Services Committee. The wisest step the U.S. President could take is to withdraw the U.S. troops from Lebanon, former member of the House of Representatives P. Findley notes in an article published in THE WASHINGTON POST.

Policy 'Openly Interventionist'

PM050954 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[L. Medvedko article: "Yet Another Undeclared War; Lebanon -- Casualty of Aggressive Collusion Between Imperialism and Zionism"]

[Excerpts] The development of events in Lebanon has entered a new and dangerous phase. American Marines who last year landed on Lebanese shores under the flag of the "multinational forces" as the "saviors of Lebanon" are today shooting the country's inhabitants.

Judging by everything, the newfound occupiers want to dig in for a long time at their Lebanese bridgehead. Again, as happened a quarter of a century ago -- in the summer and fall of 1958 -- American worriers, this time along with Israeli aggressors, are acting as interventionists in Lebanon. Washington has long been trying not to recall the White House's former official statements that the U.S. troops had come to Beirut for no longer than a month to safeguard the "security" of the Lebanese and the Palestinians. The numbers of these troops have doubled, and the question of a new increase is already being raised.

Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet are virtually laid up off Lebanese shores. And now Marine units from the so-called U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" are in essence waging an undeclared war against the Lebanese people on the hypocritical pretext of safeguarding their own security; they are destroying the Lebanese capital and openly taking over as executioners from the Israeli aggressors.

We are talking about the extension of operations against Lebanese who come out for the restoration of their country's independence and about the full coordination of action between the American interventionists and the Israeli aggressors. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz unceremoniously stated at a Washington press conference that "the United States is interfering in events in Lebanon" and that the administration will continue "to support the multinational forces and the American Marines forming part of those forces." [sentence as published]

In the new act of the Lebanese tragedy the aggressive essence of the Israeli-U.S. Near Eastern alliance, which reflects the common goals of their hegemonist policy in the region, has been brought into still sharper focus. The "dirty war" in Lebanon started by Tel Aviv and now being directly continued by Washington is the logical outcome of this policy.

The whole course of events in the Near East graphically shows that Washington is using the Israeli military machine to constantly pressure the Arabs and is using the local conflicts and crisis it provokes -- such as the one in Lebanon -- to step us the U.S. and NATO direct military presence on the Soviet Union's southern borders and carry out anti-Soviet plans in the region. In the name of this Israel is given huge batches of arms and military equipment and credits, and its adventures are guaranteed a political cover.

According to official figures, the economic and military aid granted to Israel by the U.S. alone in 1973-1982 amounted to more than $20 billion. Taking into account various loans and donations from Zionist organizations, the sum total of American aid to Israel over 35 years exceeds $60 billion. Israel's foreign debt at the time of the adventure in Lebanon totaled $24 billion, and the cost of this adventure is estimated at several billion dollars. And Washington pays off Tel Aviv's debts and "expenses." The fact is, American Senator R. Boschwitz notes, that aid to Israel is "advantageous" since it is "the United States' best ally in the Near East."

No wonder, taking this into account, that Tel Aviv and Washington are nurturing plans for establishing joint military and political supremacy in the Near East. Exactly such a development of events can be seen in Lebanon.

The U.S. Administration, having, in the words of former American Senator J. Abourezk, given Israel a "license to kill" the Arabs in Lebanon, is now trying to dismember the country and to zone the deployment of the Israeli occupiers and the so-called multinational forces. At first the Pentagon, aided by Tel Aviv, used the long-suffering land of Lebanon as a range for testing the most barbaric types of mass destruction weaponry -- napalm and vacuum, phosphorous, cluster, and ball-bearing bombs. Now they want to turn Lebanon into a bridgehead for the U.S. and NATO vanguard "Rapid Deployment Force," which is aimed against all the liberated countries of the Near and Middle East. At the same time open military preparations are underway in the Al-Biqa' valley in Lebanon with a view to striking against the Syrian troops there. And again attempts are being made to justify these aggressive schemes by some kind of concern for "defending the security" of Israel and "safeguarding peace" in the Near East.

The direct interference by the U.S. Armed Forces in the Lebanon conflict is openly interventionist.

All this again shows the true price of the Camp David "peace" and its offspring -- the Israeli-Lebanese agreement -- and simultaneously illustrates the failure of the Reagan administration's Near East policy, which has discarded the suit of diplomacy to don the police uniform of occupiers.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned of the dangerous consequences of such a policy. The U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon further complicates the situation in that country and creates a new threat to peace in the Near East. It must be stopped. Israel must withdraw from the country without any conditions infringing the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon. Of course, neither the American troops nor the foreign troops that have come with them should remain on Lebanese territory at all.

The USSR is far from indifferent to the way the situation in and around Lebanon is shaping up. The Soviet Union is in favor of a united Lebanon and of the restoration of its flouted sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity.

Friendship Societies' Statement

LD022153 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- The Union of Soviet Societies Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the "USSR-Lebanon" Friendship Society issued a statement angrily condemning U.S. armed interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Millions of Soviet people participating in the movement for friendship and the development of cultural ties with other peoples in the name of peace, progress and prosperity of mankind, the statement says, think that the U.S. armed interference in Lebanon is further complicating the situation in that country and creating a new threat to peace in the area of the Middle East, and demand an immediate end to that interference. Israel must, without any conditions violating Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, leave that country. Neither U.S. nor other foreign troops that came with them should remain in Lebanon's territory.

Soviet public is for a united Lebanon, for restoring its violated sovereignty, security and territorial integrity.

AL-QADHDHAFI CONDEMNS 'BLOODBATH' STAGED BY U.S.

LD021503 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli September 2 TASS -- Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sharply criticised the aggressive policy of imperialism. Speaking in Tripoli on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the September Revolution he condemned the bloodbath staged by U.S. occupation troops in Lebanon. He pointed out that Washington had launched a veritable crusade against the national liberation forces of the Arab East.

The leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah denounced U.S. attempts to bring pressure to bear on Libya and force it off its progressive course. The Libyans, he declared, will firmly defend the gains of the revolution and stand on guard of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their homeland.

The leader of the Libyan revolution emphasised that Libya's relations with socialist countries led by the Soviet Union are of a durable and long-term nature.

SHAMIR CANDIDACY FOR ISRAELI PREMIERSHIP REPORTED

LD021544 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The Israeli foreign minister, Shamir, has been elected chairman of the Herut Party, the main party of the coalition bloc ruling in Israel. Shamir has thus become the principal candidate for the post of prime minister, now that the present head of government, Begin, has declared his intention to retire. Shamir was one of the leaders of the Zionist terrorist organizations during the period in which the State of Israel was established. At the present time he is known as one of the most right-wing members of the Israeli ruling hierarchy. He also belongs to the circle of people who bear direct responsibility for the crimes committed by the Israeli military in Lebanon, in particular the mass slaughter of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps in September last year.

SHAMIR SAID 'EVEN MORE HAWKISH' THAN BEGIN

LD051955 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Tel Aviv's prime ministers change but Israel's anti-Arab expansionist policy remains. This is how one can characterize in brief the ongoing reshuffle in the Zionist leadership of Israel in connection with Begin's forthcoming resignation. Foreign Minister Shamir has secured in the course of behind-the-scenes clashes and deals the support of the ruling bloc of the "hawks," the Likud coalition, in his bid for the premiership. Commenting on Shamir's political (?career), the Western press has no doubt that one arch terrorist in the top job in Tel Aviv will be replaced by another, even more hawkish.

Shamir said in a speech last year that the occupied lands should belong to Israel, thus reiterating the brazen claims of the Zionist leaders to the Arab lands in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In the course of discussions on Begin's successor, Shamir promised to expand Tel Aviv's program of establishing Israeli paramilitary settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, that is, to continue the colonisation and illegal seizure of Arab territories and the banishment of Arabs from their homeland. Moreover, the aspirant to the premiership made it clear that he would consider appointing the former defence minister, the hangman of Lebanon, who flooded with blood the Palestinian refugee camps Sabra and Shatila, to chair the ministerial committee on settlements because "he was the ideal man to do the job."

At present more than 180 paramilitary settlements closely fitting into the infrastructure and military web of Israel itself have been built in the Arab lands. They have a population of over 35,000 Israelis, and Tel Aviv intends to bring the figure to 60,000 in two years and to 1.4 million by the end of the century. The latter figure is almost one half of Israel's present-day population. Judging by the outlines of the program of the future Tel Aviv cabinet, the nature of its Zionist policy in the Middle East remains the same. Plans are being made to push out Israel's borders at the expense of Arab territories, to carry on the policy of exterminating all those Arabs who do not reconcile themselves to Israeli expansion and to establish jointly with the USA, Israel's "strategic partner," an American-Israeli military and political dominance in the region.

POLITBURO APPROVES MEASURES ON LABOR, WAGES

PM051103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reviewed the question of intensifying work on securing dynamic [operezhayushchiy] growth of labor productivity in comparison with the growth of wages. Over the first 2 years of the 5-year period, a certain amount of work has been done to resolve this important economic-political task set by the 26th CPSU Congress of the party. However, as was pointed out at the session, not all ministries, associations and enterprises of industry, construction and railway transportation have coped with the plan tasks with regard to raising labor productivity. As a result, an economically-based correlation between labor productivity and wages has not been fully ensured.

The Politburo approves measures aimed at improving the planning of correlations between the growth of labor productivity and wages, further improving for these purposes the organization and norm-setting of labor, and more vigorously utilizing the achievements of science and technology, advanced technology, means of mechanization and automation.

Attention was drawn to the need to step up control of labor measures and to encourage this in all sectors of the national economy; to establish a closer link between payment and the results of labor; to ensure rational and economic expenditure of wage funds; and to create conditions for more active participation of industrial and office workers and kolkhozes in consistent and strict implementation of the principle of payment for labor in accordance with its quantity and quality, and in making full use of the rights of the disposal of labor collectives for these objectives.

The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, and gorkoms and raykoms are charged with the tasks of stepping up organizational and educational work in mobilizing the working people to speed up the growth of labor productivity as a basis for increasing wages, and with increasing exactingness in regard to economic managers at all levels and increasing their personal responsibility for reinforcing discipline, order and organization, and for unconditional fulfillment of plan tasks in raising production and of normative relations between labor productivity and wages.

The Politburo examined and approved measures drafted by the USSR Council of Ministers for organizing the production of new models of color televisions. It was noted that the heads of a number of ministries, associations and enterprises, while devoting attention to the quantitative growth of production of color televisions, have not adopted exhaustive measures to improve the quality and reliability of the television sets themselves and of the electronic technological devices and materials used in them, which gives rise to justified complaints by purchasers.

In order to eliminate these shortcomings and to master as soon as possible the production of new models of color televisions with characteristics in accordance with modern requirements, it is planned in 1984-85 to implement a transition to the manufacture of color televisions with improved picture quality and reliability in operation, with considerably less consumption of electrical power and materials then those presently being produced. Tasks have been defined for the relevant ministries in the production of new models of color televisions using integrated circuits, improved cathode-ray tubes and other electronic devices.

Measures are provided for to supply production lines for new color televisions with the necessary products and materials to go with them [komplektuyushchiye izdeliya] and other measures to ensure that the tasks set are provided for.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recognized the expediency of conducting a selective sociodemographic survey of the population in 1985. This will provide the opportunity to follow up changes in the composition of the country's population since the last census, and to acquire the necessary information for drafting plans for economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and in the longer term.

Decisions on certain other issues of the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy were adopted at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Grishin Addresses Party Aktiv

LD021521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Today a meeting of the Moscow party aktiv studies the tasks of the city's party organization set in Comrade Andropov's speech at the meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee. The rapporteur, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and other speakers discussed the need to raise the role of veterans in all spheres and to analyze experiences of their involvement in active work in various spheres of the economy and public life. Councils of veterans have been operating at the majority of enterprises, establishments and organizations for many years. Over 100,000 workers with a long service record as well as old age pensioners are employed in committees, groups and posts of people's control.

It was noted at the meeting, however, that this work has not yet assumed a proper scale everywhere and this situation must be rectified. Great attention was given to publicizing and explaining the materials of the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee.

Demichev Attends Writer Soiree

LD022341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The writings of Aleksandr Borisovich Chakovskiy, writer, fighter for peace and Hero of Socialist Labor, are widely known in our country and abroad. A solemn soiree which took place today in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions was devoted to his 70th birthday.

Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other official persons attended the soiree. Comrade Markov, first secretary of the USSR Union of Writers Board; Comrade Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; and representatives of artistic society spoke about the creative and public activity of the writer and communist.

The epic "Blockade", for which the writer was awarded the Lenin prize, was a literary document of the heroic feat of the defenders of Leningrad.

Chakovskiy makes a beneficial contribution as chief editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. He is one of the leaders of the USSR Union of Writers, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a member of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Kuznetsov Presents Awards

LD022237 Mosocw Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented in the Kremlin today Orders of Lenin and Second Gold Hammer and Sickle Medals to Heroes of Socialist Labor, Mikhail Panfilevich Panfilov, general director of the Leningrad Lenin Optics-Mechanical Association, and Vladimir Stepanovich Chicherov, a brigade leader of metal workers and assemblers at the Leningrad Metallurgical Works' Turbine Construction Production Association of the USSR Power Machine Building Ministry. The Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal were presented to Natalya (Ilyinshevna Sass), chief producer and director of Moscow State Children's Musical Theater.

Comrade Kuznetsov congratulated recipients of awards warmly and sincerely, wished them new labor and creative successes for the good of the socialist motherland. The recipients of awards cordially thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high appraisal of their labor.

Shevardnadze on Higher Education

LD031355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] The branches of Georgia's national economy are supplemented each year with the necessary numbers of highly qualified specialists. The system of ordering trained personnel through the training departments at Georgia's higher educational establishments, that is practiced in the republic, has ensured direct links between them and major industrial enterprises. This was emphasized in Tbilisi today at a meeting of the republic's higher education aktiv. It has adopted measures aimed at further improving the training of young specialists. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the meeting's work.

Dolgikh, Baybakov at Meeting

LD022354 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting in Moscow has been devoted to the All-Union Day of Workers in the Oil and Gas Industry. In the presidium were Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of several ministries and departments; production front-rankers, socialist competition winners and representatives of the public of the capital. [still photograph of leaders in presidium]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER PAVLOV RETIRES

LD021340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has released Georgiy Sergeyevich Pavlov from his duties as administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with his retirement. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed gratitude to CPSU Central Committee member Georgiy Sergeyevich Pavlov for his conscientious work for the good of the party and the people.

CHEKHARIN APPOINTED RSFSR DEPUTY PREMIER

PM051540 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Chekharin as deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

LEGAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COMBATING SPECULATION

LD051518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 5 Sep 83

["From the "Man and Law" program presented by Tatyana Nikolayeva]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Many of your letters addressed to All-Union Radio deal with the necessity for completely wiping out the evil of speculation. We have shown them to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Arestov, deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs main administration for combating embezzlement of socialist property and speculation. He is now at the microphone. Go ahead, Nikolay Aleksandrovich:

[Arestov] I would first of all like to say that the Ministry of Internal Affairs greatly appreciates the proposals and wishes of the workers, and takes their opinions into account in its practical work. The concern expressed by the writers of these and other letters is well founded. Speculation still remains a not uncommon economic crime. People who resell things not only hinder the proper distribution of goods; they also get rich at the expense of the workers, and damage the material interests of the Soviet people. The way they brazenly make use of temporary difficulties in supplying particular kinds of industrial goods and food to the population arouses indignation. All this lends their actions a special antisocial tinge.

[Nikolayeva] Well, what is the outlook for the struggle with this evil? The basic direction of work on rooting out speculation? Which of these directions is the most effective, in your opinion?

[Arestov] Here you must bear in mind that we are implementing an all-round system of economic, educational and legal measures, all of which taken together will create the essential conditions for rooting out speculation.

In the first place economic measures are digging the ground from under the speculators' feet. They are being implemented with the aim of improving supplies to the people of all essential goods. Just think, only 2 or 3 years ago the main objectivs of the turnover of second-hand dealers were jewelry, crystal, carpets, and suites of furniture. Today these are no longer in short supply, but are sold freely.

So, in practice the number of instances of buying up and reselling these kinds of goods for profit has significantly decreased.

The question of skillfully and effectively moving around the supplies of goods which are available is also important. It sometimes happens that some are in surplus in some places, and unavailable in others. Speculators make use of this. For example, let us take the question of speculation in vegetables, fruit and flowers. Are too few produced in the country? Of course there are enough. But they are still the subject of speculation, amounting to about one-third of it. Missing out the procurement points, the second-hand dealers buy up early agricultural produce in the south of the country, transport it over great distances, and sell it in other places at high prices. So workers in procurement, transport, and trading enterprises could do a lot to root out speculation, if they met their obligations better than they do now for procuring, delivering, and selling this agricultural produce to the people.

It is important to block the channels by which the speculators get their supplies. In this connection, strict control over the observance of the rules for the selling of goods is necessary. It must be noted that over the last few years much has been done about this, both via trading departments and by public control. A positive role has been played by legislation on the legal responsibility of workers in trade for the selling of goods in subsidiary rooms of stores, warehouses, and bases. To sum up, there is now more order in this matter, but not everywhere, it is true. There are still quite a few cases of trade workers being in collaboration with speculators, when for bribes or some other illegal reward a large batch of industrial or food goods fall into the hands of profiteers. Such instances have been uncovered recently in Baku, Riga, Ivanovo, and several other towns. For example, the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Ryazan Oblast recently unmasked a group of seven speculators. The investigation showed that in a plot with (Vashgarova), head of the oblast warehouse of (Rozgalantereya) they used bribes to buy up various goods in short supply, and resold them in workers' collectives. The speculators and their helpers were sent to prison.

Quite a few of these speculators' deals are done through the system of consumers' cooperatives. Making use of the significant difference in price for agricultural produce in state and cooperative trading, the speculators buy them up in the retail network, and resell them as a commission sale as if they had been grown on private plots. Not long ago (Bruzhat), an inhabitant of Lithuania, bought up 3.5 tons of fresh cucumbers in shops in Vilnius and Palanga, and handed them in under false documents to (Gorkoptorg) in (Liepaja). The speculator's profit from the difference in price was more than R18,000.

Now, let's look at the question of education. An analysis of the social make-up of persons caught speculating shows that two-thirds of them are actually workers at the enterprises and institutions, and also students at higher and secondary educational establishments. People in their collectives often know that they are engaged in speculation, especially as some of them are not ashamed to (?take money from) their workmates or fellow students. But unfortunately people do not always show disgust for them, which is a great hindrance. We see the creation of a situation where people are genuinely disgusted at speculators, big and small, as a real possibility for preventing this evil. It would be right if in the package of measures for strengthening labor discipline at enterprises, organizations and establishments this aspect of the question were taken into account, in the wider background, of course.

[Nikolayeva] Nikolay Aleksandrovich, what about legal measures? How are they used? And another question, what new things have appeared recently in Soviet legislation on responsibility for these crimes?

[Arestov] We are not overestimating legal measures, but we are not lessening the way we apply them. The weight of the criminal law is now directed at thse who engage in speculation more than once, or on a large scale.

Last December the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decree which established higher penalties for speculation. Speculation on a particularly large scale, or committed by a person already previously convicted of speculation, is now very severely punished. Someone guilty of this can be deprived of his freedom for a period of 5-10 years, with confiscation of property. Similar decrees have been adopted in the union republics.

It must be said that the decision to make punishment for speculation more severe is in accordance with the desires of the workers, from whom quite a few letters have come in the last few years demanding greater penalties for this crime. In the struggle against speculation the workers of the law enforcing organs will be firmly guided by the directions of the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the unacceptability of the crime, and the inevitability of punishment.

BROCHURE ON PARTY VETERANS MEETING PUBLISHED

PM051234 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Published by Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] The brochure "Always in Line! Meeting With Party Veterans at the CPSU Central Committee on 15 August 1983" has been published. It includes a report on the meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech, the introductory speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, and the speeches of the participants in the meeting. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Results of the Meeting With Party Veterans at the CPSU Central Committee" is published.

The brochure is printed by the Political Literature Publishing House.

BRIEFS

ACADEMICIAN KOTELNIKOV HONORED -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Order of the October Revolution to academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This is to mark the merits of the scientist in the development of Soviet science and his 75th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Sep 83 LD]

LATE AUGUST HARVEST PROGRESS, WEATHER REPORTED

'High' Pace of Harvest

PM020821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Harvest in the Virgin Lands"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 29 August 86.3 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested in the country and 90 percent of the harvest had been threshed. Some 5.1 million hectares -- or 83 percent -- of pulse crops had been harvested. Some 965,000 hectares -- or 34 percent -- of millet and 576,000 hectares -- or 33 percent -- of the buckwheat have been threshed. Some 780,000 hectares -- or 69 percent -- of the flax has been pulled. Some 310,000 hectares of potatoes have been lifted. Some 13.2 million hectares of winter crops have been sown. Some 16.8 million hectares of fall plowing has been done.

The harvest is in full swing in Kazakhstan's virgin lands. A vast area of around 12 million hectares is under wheat there this year. It has proved a complex year for the virgin landers. Spring was promising, with an unusual abundance of moisture. Good shoots were produced. The sowing was followed by abundant rainfall. Then, however, the summer drought came. But the grain stood up to it. A good grain yield is now being obtained in Kustanay and Kokchetav Oblasts and in a number of rayons in Turgay and Tselinograd Oblasts. And the main point is that experts are noticing a high quality of grain. The gluten content is 35 percent and in some places even higher.

From the first few days the pace of the harvest has been high. In the past week the machine operators in Tselingrad Oblast have harvested 696,000 hectares of grain, or 23 percent of the whole area of grain crops, while in Kustanay Oblast the indicators are 569,000 hectares or 13 percent, and in Kokchetav Oblast 426,000 hectares or 16 percent.

The virgin land grain is on its way to the state silos. The transport of grain has been arranged better than in past years. About 2,000 truck trailers from the associations of the republic's State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture have joined in transporting grain to the elevators in the past few days. In conjunction with the envoys of the transport enterprises of other ministries and departments, teams of drivers have formed consolidated detachments which have been placed at the disposal of centers for the prompt management of grain shipments. Established at all large elevators, they are using hourly schedules for the movement of truck trailers. The average daily shipment per vehicle has almost doubled.

The transfer to the centralized delivery of grain according to hourly schedules has been a considerable benefit both for farms and for grain reception enterprises. The handling capacity of production lines has increased by 15-25 percent. And, of equal importance, the receipt of large consignments of grain with enhanced baking qualities has become more regular and more frequent.

The place of the harvest is high on the virgin lands in Altay Kray and Omsak but in Novosibirsk and Kemerovo Oblasts it is lower than last year. It is also worrying that the discrepancy between threshing and harvesting is great across West Siberia as a whole: The gain is left in windrows on almost one-half of the harvest area. In Novosibirsk Oblast that discrepancy is even greater.

You do not have to be an expert to realize the danger of such a situation. Some of the harvest could be lost.

Farms in the Transurals Region and above all in Chelyabinsk and Kurgan Oblasts have difficult conditions. The prolonged rain has put a stop to the well-organized harvest that had begun. Some 51 percent of the grain had been successfully harvested in Chelyabinsk Oblast and 49 percent in Kurgan Oblast. There has been no rain for several days now, but it has turned cold and the grain is drying out slowly. It is difficult to get out into the field, and machines would get bogged down if the harvesting were done using the combines directly. But people are looking for possible solutions -- half-track machines are being used, even machines that have been written off, and combines are being equipped with double sets of wheels. What else is to be done: The grain in these oblasts is very good and must not be lost.

The time has come for new work. Moldavia, the majority of oblasts in the Ukraine, the Kuban, and Voronezh and Kursk Oblasts have begun lifting beets. Some (?63) sugar refineries have joined in. Sunflowers are being harvested selectively in Moldavia and the southern Ukraine. Cotton is reaching the reception centers from Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan.

The preparation for the next harvest is underway at the same time. Winter crops have been sown on one-third of the area allocated to them, and more than one-half of the RSFSR's [allocated] fields have been sown.

Arable farmers in the Moscow region are close to completing the sowing of winter crops. The new products of selection work will occupy a considerable part of the winter crop area. For the first time, all the oblast's rye fields will be given over to "Vskhod-2" -- a high-yield strain adapted for the Moscow region. The "Zarya" strain of winter wheat, cultivated at the agricultural scientific research institute for the Nonchernozem Zone's central regions, will be offered in addition to the "Mironovskaya-808" strain.

And there is another innovation: in all rayons, commissions have been created which, in addition to farm specialists, will include scientists from agricultural institutes in Moscow and the Moscow region. They are issuing reception documents for each area.

In all zones of the country, as specialists from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture note, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been supplying seed to state stocks in a well organized way and have been procuring them for their own use.

The feed stocks continue to increase. Some 78 million hectares of sown grasses have been cut. That is 177,000 hectares more than at the same time last year. Some 68.5 million metric tons of grass has been procured, which is 5.6 million metric tons higher than last year's level. Some 63.3 million metric tons of cured hay and 61.5 million metric tons of silage have been laid in, and 6.2 million metric tons of grass meal and 61.6 million metric tons of straw have been stored. All these indicators are also better than last year's.

There is still much work ahead, and there is potential almost everywhere for increasing feed stockpiles and improving feed quality. And the main task, of course, is to finish work in the grain fields as quickly as possible.

Temperature Drops, Frost Noted

PM060853 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Sep 83 p 3

[Agrometeorologist N. Sakharova report: "Weather and Crops"; carried under the rubric: "The USSR Hydrometerology Center Reports"]

[Text] At the start of the last 10 days of summer it was warm in the majority of regions in the European part of the country. By day the air temperature reached 25-30 degrees. In the middle of the 10-day period it got sharply colder. Frosts in the air and on the soil surface were noted in Belorussia, Northern Estonia, the Northwest, North, and Central Region, and the Volga-Vyatka and Ural Regions. The average air temperature over the 10-day period as a whole was 2-6 degrees below the long-term average.

There was rain for 1-5 days, heaviest of all in the Urals (preciptation totaled 31-80 mm). The dry weather continued in the Baltic republics and in most oblasts of the Ukraine Ukraine and Belorrussia.

Winter crops sown in the first half of August have already begun to tiller. Crops sown later are at the seedling and third leaf stages. In the northern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the southwest Central Chernozem Region waxy ripeness of the corn grain was observed 7-10 days earlier than usual, and later sowings in this territory are at the milky ripeness stage. In Moldavia, in the southern central, and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, and in the south of Rostov Oblast the corn grain has now reached full ripeness. In Belorussia, the Central Region, the Middle Volga Region, and in the south Urals the heading of panicles and flowering has already begun, and early sowings have reached the milky ripeness stage. This crop has everywhere been harvested for silage.

Over the 10-day period potato haulms continued to wither in the main potato-growing zone. In the north of the Ural and Central Regions and in places in the Northwest and Northern Regions potato haulms were still green. The cool weather retarded tuber growth. On average tuber weight per plant increased by 40-60 grams in the Central and Northwest Regions during the last 10 days of August and by 80 grams in the Ural Region. Mass potato lifting has begun in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Central Cherzomen Region.

The vegetable harvest has continued. Early and middle-ripening cabbages are at the industrial maturity stage, and head growth is continuing in late cabbages. One-cut clovers have begun to grow after the first cut, and two-cut clovers and alfalfa have begun to grow after the second cut.

The weather has turned colder in most oblasts of Kazakhastan and in western oblasts of West Siberia. On the warmest days the air temperature reached 29 degrees. At the end of August frosts on the soil surface were noted at night in Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Tyumen Oblasts.

Winter crops sown at the end of the second 10-day period in August have started to tiller there; later sowings are at the seedling and third leaf stages. In the arable farming regions of West Siberia and North Kazakhstan the heading of the panicles and flowering was observed in corn, and early sowings were at the milky ripeness stage.

Potatoes are finishing flowering, and in places haulm withering has been noted.

Moderately warm weather promoted good tuber growth. Tuber weight per plant increased on average by 70-100 grams over the 10-day period. The harvest of early cabbages and tomatoes continued.

In Eastern Siberia it became warmer. The average air temperature over the 10-day period was 2-4 degrees above the long-term average. There was rain everywhere. In the northern arable farming rayons there were 11-30 millimeters of precipitation over 3-5 days, and in the southern rayons 1-10 millimeters. Potatoes are finishing flowers, and in places withering is being noted. There were optimum growth conditions for tubers.

UZBEKISTAN COTTON INDUSTRY TASKS DETAILED

GF312050 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers have taken note that the republic's cotton-cleaning industry ministry is making definite progress in developing its material and technical base. During the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, 5 new cotton factories, 30 procurement centers, 125 dry cleaning and dry workshops, and 106 storehouses for raw cotton have been established.

The Uzbek SSR cotton-cleaning industry ministry is required to do the following:

1. To mobilize the forces of workers in this field for the rapid and qualitative completion of capital repairs in the cotton factories by 3 August. To prepare in time the procurement centers and dry cleaning workshops; to take measures for strengthening state discipline in following up the standard demands and instructions for accpetance, assortment, acquisition, and conservation of raw cotton; to spread everywhere the experience of the Tashkent workers in their brigade acceptance work; and to achieve around-the-clock high productive work by all the dry cleaning workshops beginning with cotton harvesting by machines.

2. To institute firm control over the regulatory processing of raw cotton and over the maintenance of equipment and give priority to overfulfilling the cotton harvesting plans.

3. To promote the quality of cotton, including that designated for export. Special attention should be given to reducing defects and obstructions in cotton fabrics and to improving the wrapping and marking of cotton products. And continue to enhance the prestige of Uzbekistan cotton in the international market.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers expressed assurance that the party, Soviet, agricultural and preparatory organs; trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agricultural and industrial enterprises, and the republic's workers through their selfless labor will widely spread socialist emulation, achieve an abundant and early harvest of cotton throughout the republic, achieve in an organized way high rates and high quality by carrying out harvesting, absolutely fulfill the socialist pledges adopted in 1983, and adequately contribute to the fulfillment of the tasks for the third year of the 5-year plan period.

'COSMOS-1495' SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED 3 SEP

LD051023 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- Another artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1495" was launched in the Soviet Union last Saturday. Its scientific equipment is designed for the continuation of surveying the earth's natural resources in the interests of different branches of the USSR national economy and international cooperation.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution 88.9 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 248 kilometers, the minimum distance 211 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 82.3 degrees. The equipment is functioning normally.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS IN SPACE

Conduct Geophysical Experiments

LD021333 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have been working abroad the orbiting research station "Salyut-7" for 66 days now.

In the past few days thay conducted another cycle of geophysical experiments, including visual observations and the photography and spectrometry of the earth's land and oceans. The spacemen used in these experiments the photographic cameras MKF-6M and KATE-140 installed on the situation as well as equipment designed for different electromagnetic wave bands.

Today the crew are taking part in a comprehensive experiment to determine the characteristics of the earth's atmosphere. The measurements are made simultaneously with the help of MKS-M spectrometers, one of which is mounted on an aircraft and the other on the space station. The experiment is part of a vast program studies which are being conducted now in the Black Sea by scientists of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Preparations have been started for the refuelling of the station's integrated propulsion system. The cosmonauts today are checking the air-tightness of the refuelling mains and pubping compressed nitrogen out of fuel tanks.

According to telemetric data and the spacemen's reports, the flight of the orbiting scientific research complex "Salyut-7" "Soyuz T-9"-"Progress-17" is proceeding normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are in good health and feeling well.

Unload Progress Freighter

LD022345 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The crew of the Salyut-7 orbital station, Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, continue their work of unloading the Progress cargo craft that docked with the station 2 weeks ago. The craft brought new equipment and supplies of propellant, food and water to the station.

Half of the cargo has not been transferred to the station's compartments. This is the fifth progress resupply vehicle to dock with the station in the 2 years that it's been in flight.

MONITORING OF FLIGHT TO VENUS CONTINUES

LD051636 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Long-range space communication centre September 5 TASS -- The flight of the two Soviet automatic stations "Venus-15" and "Venus-16" to the planet Venus is continuing already for the fourth month.

Regular radio communications sessions are being held with the stations during which the paramaters of the trajectories of their movement are measured, the work of onboard systems controlled and telemetric and scientific information transmitted to earth.

The study of the characteristics of the streams of solar cosmic rays, which are free from the influence of the earth's magnetosphere in interplanetary medium, is being continued in the course of the flight. Such experiments along the routes of flight to the planet Venus were started already in 1965 with the help of the automatic interplanetary station "Venus-2". The results of the measurements obtained during the decline of the current eleven-year cycle of solar activity will be used in the study of the physics of processes on the sun and in the interplanetary medium.

By September 5 the station "Venus-15" was at a distance of 36.2 million kilometres from earth while "Venus-16" was at a distance of 35.5 million kilometres. According to telemetric data the onboard systems of the stations are functioning normally. The flight is continuing along trajectories close to estimated ones.

MARCHYK INTERVIEWED ON TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

LD030957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Interview with academician Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology, by correspondent Levan Agayan -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Marchuk] The recent CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution on accelerating scientific and technological progress in the national economy identifies a whole complex of highly important problems which, to a considerable extent, resolve the difficulties that we have had in the broad development of scientific and technological progress and the application of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy. First of all -- and this is a notable factor -- the Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution specifies the main task facing the whole national economy, and particularly the machine-building industry: to achieve, in the next few years, a world level of technical output. This is literally the task of the entire nation because industrial production especially connected with machine-building and with equipment for various technological industries, contains a huge reserve for optimizing and, by means of better design, better utilization, and optimal aggregation into complexes, we have enormous opportunities for increasing labor productivity and. ultimately, the efficiency of our national economy.

That is the first point. The second is that scientific and technological progress is now assuming, to a considerable extent, an organizational form of planning, insofar as the Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution sets out a number of target programs for the development of scientific and technological progress. These include the general state programs, which are as a rule, interindustry; the programs for particular industries; and then the regional programs for scientific and technological progress. Programs that will be drawn up in the union republics will also now have their own rights.

These are all programs for scientific and technological progress. But it's important not just to create programs -- though here, too, there is a great deal of serious work to be done. The important thing is that this program should be provided with all necessary resources and should become essentially, an integral part of the state, industry, republican and regional plans. That is the main thing. Therefore, taking into account this approach to the question, and taking into account prime attention to the allocation of the resources necessary for the program, it can be said that our country is beginning the transition to target planning in its broad aspect of science and new technology. That would be the second point.

Well, and the third: I think one could say that the Central Committee resolution pays quite a lot of attention to the economic indicators and levers by which we will proceed to the efficient development of scientific and technological progress. Chief among them is that the [word indistinct] of the technical level of production and of the technical level of the products being manufactured will be one of the main indicators of work of enterprises in assessing fulfillment of its plan and in various assessments of socialist competition, well, and of the work of the collective.

So there, perhaps, in condensed form, are three complexes of great questions, though the resolution is by no means confined to that -- it represents a large set of practical and fundamental provisions.

[Agayan] One of these provisions, Guriy Ivanovich, concerns the problem of raising labor productivity and the related problem of the broad automation of production, the creation of robot technology complexes and modifiable plants.

[Marchuk] That was discussed at the June plenum of our party Central Committee and, as I recall, shortly after the plenum at a conference with the participation of senior officials from practically all the country's ministries and departments on microcomputer technology and microprocessors, which are essentially the heart, as it were, of all this automated technology, and is also discussed in the present resolution. The problem of broad automation, the creation of robot technology facilities and modifiable plants is most important for our country because in the final analysis we need to raise labor productivity. If one considers the national economy, then perhaps one can say that industry particularly needs automation in machine-building, and also where discrete production operations have been formed historically. Here, one man works on components on a lathe, a second on a milling machine, a third is doing the hardening somewhere, and so on. Between these operations a man is needed, transportation is needed, and the process is in effect broken up. Now program-control machine tools and processing centers, multi-operation machine tools with numerical control have made certain advances in improving the technology of manufacturing by combining, let us say, milling, turning, and other work. They can do up to 32 different operations. These are machine tools made in our country, the best machine tools which have gained a fine reputation in the world. However, between these, from one center to the subsequent operations, a man is still needed and again production has to be interrupted.

So, robots with those machine tools and other accessories based on unified control using electronic computers and microprocessor technology, make it possible to ensure that the process is uninterrupted. That is a technical revolution in machine-building, and not only in machine-building but in various branches of the national economy. So, the importance of this problem, the particular importance of the integrated solution -- is that this is a technical revolution which provides an enormous saving on labor and consequently an improvement in labor productivity.

[Agayan] The resolution envisages -- and one may even say insistently requires -- an increase in the quality of production of goods produced in our country.

[Marchuk] I think that the main point of the resolution concerning raising the quality of production is the problem that is placed before the Committee on Standards. Presently we have quite a lot of standards -- technical conditions, various time schedules -- and the point of the resolution and of the tasks it has placed before the State Committee on Standards and all branches of the national economy consists primarily in that priority should be given to standards for the technical level of manufactured items, that is, concerning productivity, energy consumption, metal content, reliability, service life, ergonomics and certain other standards that guarantee safety in operation, let us say, compatibility of equipment, and so on.

These standards are few, but they guarantee the final result. Linking standards to final results and monitoring how the designer, engineer, and worker show creativity at all stages of research and development and strive to meet the final standards is the main way of raising the technical level; and standards must be organized in our country and approved to the top world level. So that what I said at the very beginning -- that the resolution orients our national economy, and primarily industry, toward achieving the highest level in the near future -- is one of the most important ways of achieving that end.

[Agayan] There is another problem I would like you to dwell on Guriy Ivanovich: The problem connected with the introduction of new designs, new technologies, machines, equipment, instruments and so on into the national economy.

[Marchuk] I think that this question is greatly significant for science, new technology, and processes. Very frequently in our life, at the USSR Academy of Sciences, in higher education establishments, in industrial institutes there sometimes appear quite unexpected new proposals, designs, discoveries, and inventions. And the hitherto existing system has made it possible to deal with them seriously only within the next plan, and perhaps at times only within the 5-year plans. And, of course, in a considerable number of cases we have lost time.

Now we are performing an experiment in creating collectives in industries of the national economy, primarily in production associations, whereby experts form a single creative collective to solve the specific problem. This heralds a new very serious approach, when it will be possible to establish a collective quickly and dynamically at any time, and to give it an appropriate task in development work. It is also very important for pure and technological research that the resolution grants the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology the right to create jointly with the USSR Academy of Sciences creative collectives to study the deepest and most fundamental questions of pure and applied research, and this will allow a rapid reaction to significant new ideas. I think that this is a major step forward along the road of the active development of the most modern processes and new technology.

[Agayan] In the implementation of new ideas, developments and inventions, substantial help will no doubt also come -- together with the organization of temporary scientific-technical collectives, of which you spoke -- from the creation of reserves in enterprises -- something that has also been envisaged by the resolution. After all, it has frequently happened that a new development, machine, installation and so on, was unable to make an impact because enterprises are loaded with plan tasks, but have no spare people.

[Marchuk] The party and government plans of 1984 already stipulate the need to create reserves at industrial enterprises for solving those tasks that arise in the work process, and in the process of the development of scientific-technical progress, and of course this is significant. It is important for relevant figures to appear practically in the plans of ministries and departments. We are going to make sure of this, and this will certainly raise the creativity of people, who, when all is said and done, are always enthusiastic to work better, create new processes, create new machines, and raise the scientific and technical level of production as a whole.

There is one very important point, that ministries and departments, and consequently enterprises are directed to encourage workers to produce output at the highest international technical level through material incentive funds. And it is written in this resolution that the right is granted to make wholesale increments of up to 30 percent of the costs, for developments at the highest technical level in technology, equipment, machines and so on: This is very important. And if the service life of a machine or some piece of equipment expires, if it has reached obsolescence, but it has not been taken out of production, then the resolution orders sanctions to be applied up to the value of 30 percent, precisely for using such outdated technology in production. This is one of the economic levers, and it concerns everybody, because price setting and prices for goods are directly connected to the creation of funds and consequently to incentive funds, social development funds, and so on, which affect everybody. Thus an important and powerful economic lever is being used here.

I think that the publication of the resolution of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on the further development of scientific and technical progress is one of the most important events in our country. And of course, there is a great deal of work ahead. We have to reply with action to the attention paid by the CPSU Central Committee and the government to the questions of the development of scientific and technical progress in our country. We must do this work together with the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Gosplan, all ministries and departments, the State Committee on Standards and the State Committee on Inventions and Discoveries. During the next year a great deal of drafting and redrafting has to be done on those provisions which are set out in their basic form in the Central Committee resolution so that they can be worked out and embodied in methodology, in constructive proposals, so that large-scale industry can use them.

RESEARCH SHIP TO CONDUCT KARA SEA ICE SURVEY

PM021152 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To the Arctic To Make a Forecast"]

[Text] Murmansk, 1 Sep -- The scientific research ship the "Otto Shmidt" has reached the most inaccessible part of the north Kara Sea. The expedition's main aim is to compile a long-term ice forecast.